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Mediaeval Latin Versions of Avianus with a Diplomatic Text of One Type

MEDIAEVAL LATIN VERSIONS OF AVIANUS WITH A DIPLOMATIC TEXT OF ONE TYPE

BY

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION BY

Adolph Frederick Pauli

ENTITLED Mediaeval Latin Versions of Avianus with a Diplomatic Text of one Type

IS APPROVED BY ME AS FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF Master of Arts

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I. INTRODUCTION.

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No better evidence of the popularity of the late Latin poet Avianus during the Middle Ages is to be found than the numerous poetic and prose versions of his fables. Avianus' fables seem to have been especially popular as a school text-book, and many of these versions are probably attempts to adapt the text for better use in the schools or to give to the fables christian theological interpretations.

To make a study of all of the mediaeval Latin versions of the poet Avianus would have been impossible in the compass of a Master's thesis. But I have been able to deal with examples of three characteristic types of versions, I, the prose fables known as "Apologi Aviani", II, a collection of six prose fables developed from marginal glosses, and III, the collection of poetic fables known as the "Novus Avianus of Vienna and Munich". I have attempted to construct a critical text of the "Apologi Aviani" and the "Novus Avianus of Vienna and Munich", and a diplomatic text of the Donaueschingen Collection of glosses. A diplomatic text of the other two versions would have required two additional texts as there are two Mss. of each. This would not only have been a waste of time and space, but would have been of little consequence.

This work has been my first venture into the field of paleography and text-editing, and naturally I proceeded laboriously and produced a work which is likely to contain a number of errors. My thesis is, therefore, rather the result of a year's study in elementary paleography and textual criticism than an achievement in classical philology, and I trust it will be judged accordingly.

II. APOLOGI AVIANI

A. THE MANUSCRIPTS.

This text of the Apologi Aviani is based upon two Manuscripts, Codices 347-B and 347-C of the National Library of Paris, designated as B and C respectively. Froehner describes them as follows:

"Apologos hos ex cod. Parisiaco 347^{c}(Membranaceo saeculi XIIII fol. 157^{a}-159^{b}) deprompsi, qui liber, ut ex subscriptione autographa discitur, olim in Karoli Aurelianensium ducis, poetae sui temporis Clarissimi, bybliotheca fuerat. Idem Aviani interpretamentum Codex Baluzianus 499(hodie Parisiacus 347^{b} membr. eiusdem saeculi, fol. 184^{a}-189^{a}) comprehendit, ita tamen ut ex illo, duobus fere decenniis antiquiore, fluxisse videatur'. ---- Aviani Fabulae XXXXII ad Theodosium. Lipsiae MDCCCIXII, p. 62.

I have based my text, wherever possible, upon codex 347-C and have cited the variant readings in 347-B. The readings of Hervieux and Froehner have been pointed out in the footnotes. Although I attempted to preserve the manuscript use of e for ae and oe, I did not keep u for u and v. I have changed the spelling even more freely, than did Froehner, but I have always tried to quote the manuscript form in the apparatus.

Froehner is right, I think, in suggesting that B is a copy of C. First of all, C contains words and phrases of which no traces are found in B, either as corruptions or corrections, indicating that they may have been lost in copying. On the other hand B contains no words additional to those found in C; that is, no words which cannot be explained as corruptions or corrections of passages found in C. There are not the traces of the following words in codex 347-B:

IV acrior

V spolio

VIII et leones dentibus

X Tunc ille derisionem in iocum pulcre convertens

XI ereptas

XVIII 2nd quatuor

XXI fore

XXII et
humanam

XXIII conparandam

XXIV '--hoc sculpsit?' at ille, 'Homo hoc fecit.' Cui leo,

XXXIV suum

XXXIX consumenda

Secondly, B has corrections of obvious mistakes in C, such as dittography, omissions of letters and misspellings. Thirdly, many passages and words perfectly clear in C have been made meaningless or corrupt through dittography and misspelling in B. Many of these can be explained as due to mistakes in reading. Fourthly, the method of abbreviating the same words in the two codices is so much alike, that it can be explained on no other ground than that of a very close relationship. Fifthly, there is an agreement in singular but often unimportant mistakes:

I.- in the 5th verse - are (arte)
" " " " -iocari C: iecari B. The o in C almost like e.

II. - ruppem

IV. - in 1st verse of distich - totam (Titan)

VII.- in the 2nd verse- nequicie (nequitie)

VIII.- peticioni -(petitioni)
- in last verse - rotam (rota)

IX.- sincopizans (syncopizans)

XIII.- hyrcum (hircum)
fetosum putride (setosum putide)

XIV.- in the 1st verse of distich -mox (mos)

XV.- in the 1st verse-innumeras (innumerus)
in the 4th verse- syderibus (sideribus)

XVII.- tygris (tigris)

XX.- stulcius (stultius)

XXI.- relinquere (relinquite)

XXII.- pecit (petit)
in 4th verse lecor (letior)

XXIII.- ymaginem bachi (imaginem Bacchi)
vendicioni (venditioni)

XXIV.- videns (videris)

XXV.- in 13th verse -hiis (his)

XXXI.- cui conspiciebat -written

XXXIV.- in 1st verse -nis (mi)
hyemali (hiemali)

XXXIX.- licuus (lituus)

XL.- ymber

B. THE EDITIONS.

The first complete edition of the Apologi Aviani was made by W. Froehner, Aviani Fabulae XXXXII ad Theodosium, Lipsiae MDCCCLXII, pp.65-84, who prepared a carefully edited text, based evidently upon C, wherever possible. But he has dealt freely with his Mss., sometimes refusing to emend an obvious error, at others introducing a most radical change, without once mentioning the Ms. reading. In fact he cites no variant readings. Nor does he bother to acknowledge the sources which suggested his emendations. However, he consistently wrote out in full all

diphthongs ae and oe which appeared as e; but in not distinguishing between u and v, he followed the practice used in the Mss.

The second complete edition was made by Leopold Hervieux in his Avianus et Ses Anciens Imitateurs, Paris 1894, pp. 353-370. In the same volume, pp. 172-180, he gives an elaborate discussion of the origin and history of the Apologi. Hervieux based his edition upon codex 347-C and cited the variant readings in 347-B; his work is little more than a copy of C, preserving this manuscript's misspellings and its practice of writing u for v, and e for the diphthongs ae and oe. For a study of the Mss. Hervieux's work is superior to Froehner's, but Hervieux has not offered any suggestions for correcting many doubtful and obscure passages, nor was he always accurate in reading his Mss. Once in Fab. XV, and once in Fab. XVII, Hervieux has incorporated Froehner's emendations into his text without mentioning the fact. These are slight oversights but detract from the accuracy of the text.

APOLOGI AVIANI

ex Galliae Nationis Bibliothecae
Mss. codicibus Latinis 347-B et 347-C

I. Cum mulier ex Clamosis[1] parvuli vagitibus tediata[2] puerum in sui commotione[3] animi lacerandum luporum dentibus commendaret, lupus quidam noctivagans[4] tunc forte circa tecta perambulans et verbis mulieris, que audierat, nimis credulus predam suam de puero ad ostium expectavit. Set tandem quiescente parvulo et nutrice eidem blandiciis alludente,[5] sensit se in promisso[6] deceptum, timensque[7] adventum diei et canum ad lustra sua famelicus[8] rediit et ieiunus. Cumque lupa, uxor eius, eum increparet quod in conspectu eius rediens vacuus appareret, respondit:

'Ne mireris,' ait, 'deceptum fraude maligna
Vix miserum vacua delituisse fuga.
Namque rogas predam. Que spes contingere possit[9]
Iurgia Nutricis cum mihi verba darent?'
Hec sibi dicta putet[10] seque hac sciat arte[11] iocari,[12]
Femineam quisquis credidit esse fidem.

1 eclamosis B: exclamo sis C 2 tediata pro taediata
3 commocione Hervieux c 4 noctivagus Froehner, Hervieux
5 illudente B 6 promis B: promissis Froehner 7 timens que B C 8 famelitus B 9 posset Froehner: cf. Fab. Av. I,13
10 pute....scissura in cod. B. 11 are B C: correxit Froehner
12 iecari B

II Testudo suam tarditatem detestans ut doceretur[1] volare aquilam mercede conduxit. Quam cum in aeris sublimia devexisset et promissa perpendisset fallacia, eam cadere super rupem[2] permisit, et confracta periit tabescendo.

Sic quicumque nova sublatus laude tumescit
Dat merito penas, dum nimis alta cupit.

1 doceret B 2 ruppem B C

III Cancer[1] filium suum conviciis increpabat eo quod tortuosis gressibus incederet et oblique. Set[2] cum a filio requisitus exemplum et formam recte gradiendi temptaret ostendere nec valeret, factus est filio in derisum.

Nam stultum nimis est cum[3] tu pravissima temptes,
Alterius censor ut viciosa notes.

1 Tancer B 2 sed Froehner, Hervieux 3 quam B

IV Cum Phebus[1] et Boreas de preminentia[2] virium contenderent coram Iove,[3] litem in hoc statuerunt concorditer terminandam, ut ille[4] viribus prevaleret, qui suis citius[5] spoliaret vestibus viatorem. Flante itaque Borea quanto[6] tempestas acrior[7] insurrexit, tanto viator circa se vestes suas attentius colligebat.

Cessante tandem turbine, sol illuxit et factus est calor intensus ita ut viator pre caumate[8] pallium exuens et tunicam, sub umbra cuiusdam arboris nudum super herbam se proiecit.[9]

Tunc victor docuit, presentia[10] numina Titan,[11]
Nullum premissis vincere posse Minis.

1 Phoebus Froehner 2 preminencia B C Froehner, Hervieux correxi: cf. Du Cange, Glossarium mediae et infimae latinitatis, S.v. 3 leone B 4 illi B 5 cicius B Hervieux 6 quam B 7 om. B 8 precaumate B 9 proiceret Froehner 10 presencia C Hervieux 11 totam B C Hervieux: correxit Froehner: cf. Fab. Av. IV, 15

V Asinus, invento leonis spolio,[1] se contexit et sub hac effigie[2] cetera terrebat[3] aïmïalia. Quem rusticus[4] ex aurium magnitudine deprehendens, eiusque tergum, superbo denudans amictu[5] ait:

'Forsitan ignotos imitato murmure fallis,
At mihi, cui condam,[6] semper asellus eris.
Metiri se quemque decet propriisque[7] iuvari
Laudibus alterius, nec bona ferre sibi.

1 om B 2 scissura in membr. litterarum sex inter effigie et cetera C 3 terreba cetera B 4 scissura in membr. litterarum sex inter i et c verbi rusticus C 5 amictum Hervieux 6 condam pro quondam: cf. Georges, Lexikon der lat. Wortformen, s.v. condam : quondam Hervieux 7 propriis que B C

VI Rana quondam cetera alloquebatur animalia, fingens[1] se in arte[2] medicine peritem.[3] Cui[4] vulpes ait: 'Quomodo[5] sanabis alios, que te ipsam[6] ab ictericia,[7] quam croceus in te color denotat, sanare non potes?'

Ne sibimet[8] quisquam de rebus inaniter ullis
Quod nequit inponat[9] fabula nostra monet.

1 scissura in membr. litterarum quattuor inter fingens et se C 2 inarte B 3 esse peritam B 4 scissura in membr. litterarum tredecim ante cui C 5 scissura in membr. litterarum tredecim ante modo C 6 scissura in membr. litterarum octo ante ipsam C 7 iectericia B C Hervieux: correxit Froehner: cf. ictericus, Italice icterizia et itterizia, Anglice icteritia in scientia medicinae 8 sibinet B 9 imponat Hervieux

VII Cani nequam et absque latratu mordenti dominus suus nolam suspendit ad collum, ut sono tintinnabuli[1] premunirentur[2] incauti. Cui de nola ipsa, tanquam de precioso ornatu, superbienti sic ait canis senior:

Non hoc virtutis decus ostendetur in ere,[3]
Nequitie[4] testem set[5] geris inde[6] sonum.
Non facile est pravis innatum mentibus, ut se
Muneribus dignas suppliciove[7] sciant.

1 tintinabuli B 2 premunerentur B: premunirentur C: premonerentur Froehner 3 inere B 4 nequicie B C 5 sed Froehner Hervieux 6 in te C Hervieux 7 supplicio ne B : supplicio ve C

VIII Camelus vídens boves cornibus, apros dentibus, et leones dentibus[1] insignitos conquestus est Iovi se nimis in Naturalibus destitĭtum, et petiit[2] sibi dari[3] cornua in munimen. Iupiter autem indignatione[4] concepta camelum deridens non solum petitioni[5] non annuit, set[6] a natura concessam abstulit[7] ei aurium venustatem.

'Vive minor merito cui sors non sufficit,' inquit,
'Et tua perpetuo livide dampna geme.'
Contentum propriis sapientem vivere rebus,
Nec cupere alterius fabula nostra monet.
Indignata cito ne stet fortuna recursu,
Atque eadem minuat que dedit ante rota.[8]

1 et leones dentibus om. B (leones et dentibus) leones morsu Froehner 2 peciit B C Hervieux 3 dare B 4 indignacione C Froehner Hervieux 5 peticioni B C Froehner Hervieux 6 sed Froehner Hervieux 7 astulit Hervieux (typographi errore) 8 rotam B C Hervieux

IX Duo viatores fedus[1] pariter inierunt ut in adversis[2] partito pondere alter alteri subveniret. Quibus per desertum[3] ambulantibus[4] occurrit leo famelicus predam querens.

Mox alter agilior in[5] quercum conscendit, alter vero fugere non valens pavore diriguit[6] et syncopizans[7] in terram[8] cecidit[9] semivivus. Quem[10] leo cadaver mortuum esse putans cum paululum[11] contrectasset, reliquit et in silvas longe recessit, Tunc[12] alter de quercu descendens dixit, 'Quid tecum leo secrecius[13] est loquutus[14] ?' At ille ait:

'Ne facile alterius repetas[15] consorcia,' dixit,
'Rursus ab insana ne capiare fera.'

1 lacuna litterarum quattuor inter fedus et pariterc 2 adverso B
3 destum B 4 ambulan B 5 om. B 6 dirriguit B
7 sincopizans B C Hervieux: syncoptizans Froehner: correxi, cf. Du Cange, op. cit., s.v. 8 interram B 9 decidit B 10 quare Froehner
11 cumpaululum B 12 et tunc B 13 secretius Froehner
14 locutus B: loqutus C Herv 15 repeta B

X Miles calvus capillos fronti[1] suo coaptaverat alienos; quibus vehementis[2] Boree flatu subreptis, factus est circumstantibus in derisum. Tunc[3] ille derisionem in iocum pulcre convertens:

'Quid mirum est,' inquit, 'positos fugisse Capillos
Quem prius equeve[4] deservere come[5] ?'
Se risu quicumque novo sciat esse retentum,
Arte magis studeat quam prohibere minis[6].'

1 capiti B 2 vehementi B 3 Tunc....convertens om. B
4 eque ne B equeve pro aequaevae 5 pro comae 6 nimis B

XI Fluvius quidam subitis[1] inundans imbribus[2] duas ollas, Alteram eream[3], alteram fictilem ereptas[4] e litore[5] asportavit. Set[6] cum testea levior velocius a gurgite portaretur[7] aerea[8] ait, 'Consortes sumus, invicem nos coniungamus.' Cui testea:

'Quamvis securam[9] verbis me feceris,' inquit,
'Non[10] timor ex animo discutiendus[11] erit.
'Nam me sive tibi seu te mihi conferat unda,
Semper ero ambobus subdita sola malis.'
Pauperior caveat sese[12] sociare potenti,
Namque[13] fides illa cum parili melior.

1 subditis B 2 ymbribus B C Hervieux 3 pro aeream 4om. B 5 e lictore B C Hervieux 6 se Froehner, Hervieux 7 portavit B 8 Froehner 9 securum B C Hervieux: cf. Fab. Av. XI, 11 10 Nam B C: cf. Fab. Av. XI, 12 11 discuciendus B C Hervieux 12 se se B C 13 nam que B C

XII Rusticus aratro suo agri culture insistens vidit e terra[1] thesaurum casu fortuito prosilire. Tunc boves solvens et ad pascua mittens aram Cybele[2] construxit et eam sacrificiis honoravit, tanquam sibi spontaneas dantem opes. Set[3] fortuna,[4] indignans debitum sibi in hoc honorem auferri, ait:

'Nunc inventa[5] meis non prodis munera templis
Atque alios Mavis participare deos,
Set[6] cum surrepto fueris tristissimus auro,
Me primam lacrimás sollicitabis inops.
Non me ridenti vultu,[7] set[8] cernere tristi
Fas erit et vacua sint[9] tibi vota tua.
Vivus in accepto peccat grave[10] quisque talento,
Si quod[12] ab hoc sumpsit, imputat hoc alii.'

1 eterra B 2 sybele B Cybele pro Cybelae 3 sed Froehner Hervieux 4 fortinua C 5 inveta C 6 sed Froehner, Hervieux 7 voltu Froehner 8 libet B 9 su sint B 10 gravem B C Hervieux 11 que B C: correxit Froehner 12 quid Hervieux

XIII Cum taurus a facie leonis insequentis fugeret, obvium habuit hircum[1] caprarum, qui ore moram faciens obliquato eum deridere et terrere conatus est. Cui taurus:

'Non te demissis setosum,[2] putide,[3] barbis,
Immo hunc, qui super est insequiturque,[4] tremo.
Nam si discedat, nosces, stultissime, quantum
Discrepat a tauri viribus hircus[5] olens.'
Dum cupis illatum tibimet persolvere dampnum,
Absque tuo dampno docte,[6] caveto fore.

1 hyrcum B C 2 fetosum B C: Hervieux, correxit Froehner: cf. Fab. Av. XIII, 9 3 putride B C Hervieux: correxit Froehner cf. Fab. Av. XIII, 9 4 insequitur que B C 5 hyrcus B C 6 docte caveto fore om. B C: cf. Epimythia Interpolata XIII 14

XIV Iove ab animalibus sciscitante[1] quod illorum prolem gigneret pulcriorem, simia natos suos coram cunctis afferens laudem et victoriam suis exhibendam fetibus predicabat, ita ut ipsum Iovem et totam deorum curiam provocaret ad risum.

Sic mos[2] est fatui, quod quicquid fecerit ipse,
Vile licet fuerit, approbat ipse tamen.

1 scicitante B 2 mox B C Hervieux: correxit Froehner: cf. Epimythia Interpolata XIV 15

XV Pauo stellatus et rota superbiens gruem lividi coloris arguebat deformem. Cui grus respondit:

'Quamvis innumerus[1] plumas variaverit ordo,
Mersus humi semper florida terga geris.
Ast ego deformi sublimis in aera penna
Proxima sideribus[2] numinibusque[3] feror.'

Si quadam virtute nites, ne despice quemquam,
Ex alia quadam forsitan ille nitet.

1 innumeras B C: cf. Fab. Av. XV, 11 2 syderibus B C 3 numeribus B C: cf. Fab. Av. XV 14: correxit Frochner Hervieux correxit tacite!

XVI Quercum vento prostratam detulit amnis[1] in harundinetum[2]. Tunc admiranti quod canna tenuis in liquido quiescens[3] staret, cum ipsa in terra solida ingenti trunco et radice fulta latissima iaceret prostrata, respondit canna:[4]

'In tua preruptus offendit robora ventus,
Notibus aura meis ludificata perit.'
Hec[5] nos dicta[6] monet magnis obsistere frustra,
Paulatimque[7] trucŷes[8] exsuperare Minas.

1 epresus B: eprenis C Hervieux: correxit Froehner
2 harundinctum Hervieux 3 quiescentes B 4 canna respondit B
5 licet B 6 dicta deletum punctis dicta B 7 paulatim que B C 8 struces B

XVII Feras sagittarium fugientes tigris[1] audacior increpabat; sed cum ipsa tandem incautę iaculo esset transfixa,[2] vulpes[3] ait: 'Quisnam[4] est ille[5] qui te vulnerare[6] ausus est, que alios protegis et defendis?' At illa gemens,'Non comparuit oculis meis,' inquit,' quem timere debueram:

Set cruor et validis in me directa lacertis
Ostendit aliquem tela[7] fuisse virum.'
More volant[8] iaculi Clandestina verba nocentis,
Nec prescire palam lederis unde potes.

1 tygris B C 2 confixa B Froehner 3 volpes Froehner
4 quis nam C 5 illa B C correxit Froehner: correxit Hervieux tacite 6 volnerare Froehner 7 tela tela C 8 vulant B

XVIII Cum quatuor iuvenci fortissimi tanta essent societatis concordia federati, ut semper simul ad pascua graderentur, simul morarentur ibidem, simulque[1] ad vesperam remearent, leo montes inhabitans ipsorum in tantum pertimuit unionem ut nullatenus auderet aggredi sic coniunctos. Set[2] fraudem molitus sic eos alloquitur: 'Cur unum campum quatuor[3] nobilissimi occupatis, cum unius cuiuslibet[4] vestrum strenuitatem deceat singularem campum et armentum regere copiosum. Separemini ergo ab invicem[5] singuli loca singula et dominia occupantes famamque et nominis[6] gloriam dilatantes.' Illi vero huiusce modi[7] laudibus delectati ac verbis fallacibus nimis crediili loca singula segregati ab invicem quesierunt. Tunc leo, videns eos consueti securitate[8] consortii[9] destitutos, unum post alium invadit lacerat et occidit.

Tunc quidam ex illis ait: 'Vitam servare quietam
Qui cupit, ex nostra discere morte potest,
Neve cito admotas verbis fallacibus aures
Impleat, aut veterem deserat ipse fidem.'

1 simul que B C 2 sed Froehner, Hervieux 3 om. B
4 cuiusque Froehner 5 ab invicem ergo B 6 vestri scriptum in margine legitur post nominis C 7 huiuscemodi B Hervieux
8 securique Froehner 9 consorcii B C: correxi

XIX Horrentes dumos abies pulcherrima risit
Cum facerent[1] forme[2] iurgia magna sue[3]
Indignum referens cunctis certamen haberi[4]
Quos merito[5] nullus[6] consociaret honor[7]
Nam mihi deductum surgens in nebula[8] corpus
Verticis erectas tollit in astra comas
Puppibus in[9] patulis media cum sede[10] locamur
In me suspensos explicat aura sinus
At[11] te[12] deformem cui[13] dant spineta figuram
Despectum cuncti preteriere viri
Ille refert nunc leta quidem bona sola fateris
Et nostris frueris[14] imperiosa[15] malis
Set[16] cum pulchra[17] minax succidet membra securis
Quam velles spinas tunc habuisse meas
Cum pulcher[18] fueris deformem spernere noli
Turpia sepe vigent quando decora cadunt

1 faceret B C 2 pro formae 3 prosuae 4 obiri Froehner
5 meritis Froehner 6 ullus C Hervieux 7 honos Froehner
8 nubila Froehner: cf. Fab. Av. XIX, 5-nubila 9 et Froehner
10 consede B 11 ast Froehner 12 tibi Froehner ~~13 quod~~
Froehner 14 frueris nostris Froehner 15 impetuosa B
16 Sed Froehner Hervieux 17 pulcra C Froehner Hervieux
18 pulcra Froehner

XX Parvus admodum[1] pisciculus, hamo captus, ait piscatori, 'Sine[2] me in aquis crescere, ut piscem pinguem et tibi perutilem me alia vice recipias.'

Ille nefas[3] captum referens absolvere piscem
Difficiles queritur[5] calibus esse vices:
'Nam miserum est,' inquit,' presentem amittere[4] predam,
Stultius[5] et[6] rursum vota futura sequi.'
Iudicio plebis non fallit 'habes' set[7]' habebis,'
Plus'unum[8] hoc tribuo' quam' tribuendo duo.'

1 ad modum B C 2 srcie B 3 nephas C 4 amictere C 5 stulcius B C 6 est B 7 sed Froehner Hervieux 8 valet B C: cf. Epimythia Interpolata XX

XXI In segetibus cuiusdam rustici alauda nidificans pullos fecit. Cum vero rusticus pro metendis segetibus opem peteret[1] a vicinis, voluerunt pulli nidum relinquere et fugam inire; quod[2] mater prohibuit asserens alieno fidentes[3] adiutorio[4] sepius defraudari. Cumque secundo et tercio petivisset rusticus auxilium alienum nec inde alaude timendum fore[5] decrevit .

Set[6] postquam dominum curvas comprehendem falces,
Frugibus et veram sensit adesse manum,
'Nunc,' ait,' o miseri, dilecta relinquite[7] rura,
Cum spem de propriis viribus ille petit.'

1 peceret B 2 quos B 3 fidentis B C 4 ad iutorio C 5 om.B 6 sed Froehner Hervieux 7 relinquere B C: correxit Froehner.

XXII Apollo cupidum et invidum comites itineris sui habens dixit, ut alter donum quod vellet ab eo peteret et protinus optineret, non petenti vero daretur continuo duplum eius. Cupidus[1] autem,[2] ad duplum anhelans[3] lucrum[4] invidum conpulit ad petendum. Set[5] ille non ferens prosperitatem alterius petiit[6] sibi unius oculi visum extingui, ut socius suus lumine privaretur utroque. Quod et[7] factum est.

Tunc sortem sapiens humanam[8] risit Apollo
Invidieque malum retulit[9] ipse Iovi,
Qui, dum fortunis aliorum gaudet iniquis,
Letior[10] infelix et sua dampna cupit.

1 cupidum B 2 igitur Froehner 3 hanelans B C Hervieux correxit Froehner 4 lucrum hanelans B 5 Sed Froehner Hervieux 6 peciit B C Hervieux 7 om. B 8om. B 9 rettulit Hervieux 10 Lecor B C: Lecior Hervieux

XXIII Institor imaginem[1] Bacchi[2] marmoream venditioni[3] exposuit, circa quam conparandam[4] duo affuerunt emptores, unus ut de ea cuiusdam defuncti sepulcrum ornaret, Alter ut eam in[5] templo statueret debitis sacrificiis honorandam. Tunc venditori ait imago,[6] attende cui me vendas et in cuius istorum precio spem ominis[7] tui ponas:

Subdita namque tibi magni est reverentia[8] Bacchi,[9]
ut per te vel divinos in templo honores vel ex sepulcro cadaveris
dedecus consequatur.'

Convenit hoc illis, quibus est permissa potestas,
Anprodesse magis, quam nocuisse velint.

1 ymginem B C Hervieux 2 bachi B C Hervieux 3 vendicioni B C Hervieux 4 om. B 5 om. B 6 ymago B C Hervejux 7 hominis B 8 reverencia B C Hervieux 9 bachi B C Herv

XXIV Venator cum leone disceptans de viribus ostendit ei in quadam sepulcri sculptura[1] leonem ab homine superatum. Tunc leo ait, 'Quis hoc[2] sculpsit?' At ille, 'Homo hoc fecit.' Cui leo,[2] Scias quod si leo sculpere sciret, videris[3] contrarium in sculptura.

O si nostra novum caperet sollertia[4] sensum,
Sculperet ut facili pollice saxa leo,
Tunc hominem aspiceres[5] oppressum[6] murmure magno,
Conderet ut rapidis ultima fata genis.'

1 scultura B 2 hoc.....leo om. B 3 videns B C Hervieux 4 solercia B sollercia C: Hervieux 5 aspiceret E 6 oppressun B

XXV Flens puer extremem putei consedit[1] ad oram[2]
Vana supervacuis[3] rictibus ora trahens.
Callidus hunc lacrimis postquam fur vidit abortis,
Quenam[4] tristitie[5] sit modo causa rogat.
Ille sibi abrupti[6] fingens[7] discrimina funis,
Auri[8] conqueritur[9] dissiluisse cadum.
Nec mora, sollicitam traxit manus improba vestem.[10]
Exutus putei protinus[11] ima petit.
Parvulus exiguo circumdans[12] pallia collo,
Sentibus in mediis[13] delituisse datur.
Fur[14] post fallaci suscepta pericula voto
Tristior, amissa veste resedit humi.
Dicitur his[15] sollers vocem rupisse[16] querelis,[17]
Et gemitu summos sollicitasse deos.
'Perdita,[18] quisque erit, post hec bene[19] pallia credat,
Qui putat in liquidis[20] quod natet urna vadis.'

1 concedit B 2 horam B C Hervieux: undam Froehner 3 supervacuis B C 4 que nam B C 5 tristicie B C 6 abrumptei Froehner 7 singens B 8 Ruri B C: cf. Fab. Av. XXV, 6 9 hac auri queritur Froehner 10 mentem B C Hervieux: vestum Ellis cf. Fab. Av. XXV, 7: amictum Froehner 11 protenus Froehner

12 circum dans Froehner 13 inmediis B C: inmersis Froehner
14 sed Froehner 15 hiis B C Hervieux 16 rumpisse Froehner
17 querellis Froehner 18 hunc versum om. B C 19 posthac
sibi Hervieux: bona Froehner

XXVI Viderat excelsa pascentem rupe[1] capellam
Cum lupus[2] esuriens de prope[3] ferret iter,
Et prior, 'heus', inquit, 'preruptis ardua saxis[4]
L inque nec hirsutis pascua[5] quere iugis,
Set[6] cytisi croceum per prata virentia[7] florem
Et glaucas salices et thima[8] grata pete.'
Ille gemens, 'desiste precor fallaciter,' inquit,[9]
'Securam placidis instimulare dolis.
Vera licet moneas, maiora pericula tollas[10]
Tu tamen his[11] dictis non facis esse fidem.'
Nam quamvis rectis constet sententia[12] verbis,
Suspectam hanc rabidus[13] consiliator habet.

1 rure B C: Hervieux: cf. Fab. Av. XXVI,1 2 comminus Froehner
3 de prope cum leo Froehner 4 hic versus in B scriptus est
tis ardua saxis Et prior heus inquit prerup = 5 paschua B
6 sed Froehner Hervieux 7 florentia B C Hervieux: correxi metri
causa cf. Fab. Av. XXVI, 5 8 thymę Froehner 9 inquid Froehner
10 tollam B C Hervieux: celas Froehner 11 hiis B C Hervieux
12 sentencia Hervieux 13 gravidus B C Hervieux: cf. Fab. Av.
XXVI, 12

XXVII Siciens[1] cornix cum urnam aque modicum continentem eicere nō valeret, lapillulis ipsam inplens[2] sic[3] effluere aquam fecit[4] et sic de ea potavit.

Viribus hec docuit quam sit prudentia[5] maior,
Qua ceptum volucris explicuisset iter.

1 sciens B C 2 implens Froehner Hervieux 3 super Hervieux 4 facit B 5 prudencia B C Froehner: Hervieux

XXVIII Tauro[1] cornupete[2] nec aratra patienti[3] dominus suus cornua fecit abscidę[4]. Qui postmodum[5] arare coactus, cum cornibus nocere non posset,[6] pulverem[7] et harenam pedibus recalcitrans sparsit in oculos rustici aratrum[8] insequentis. Qui ait,'Hoc[9] vere est natura iniqui, ut,[10] cum ex una parte fuerit coartatus, ex parta alia prout potest se exerat ad nocendum.'

1 Cauro C Hervieux 2 pro cornupetae 3 pacienti B C Froehner Hervieux 4 abscindi Froehner 5 post modum B Hervieux 6 polleret B 7 pulveremet B 8 aratum C 9 haec Froehner 10 om. B

XXIX Satirus quidam deficientem frigore vatorem in suam recepit speluncam, attente conspiciens quod nāmus gelu torpentes hanelitus[1] flatu calefaceret. Cibis eum refecit silvestribus et calidum porrexit pulmentum. Cuius ille volens mitigare calorem, iterum crebrius insufflavit.

Obstupuit duplici monstro perterritus hospes,
Expulsumque[2] inde longius ire iubet.
'Nolo,' ait, 'ut nostris unquam successerit antris
Tam duo diversa qui simul ore gerit.'
Qui bene proloquitur coram set post ea prave,
Hic erit invisus bina quod ora gerat.

1 anelitus Froehner 2Expulsum que B C

XXX Aprum segetes conculcantem conprehendit messor et aurem sibi abscidens inde eum fugavit, ut tali pena[1] perterritus illuc amplius non veniret. Set[2] secundo rediens alteram aurem perdidit. Ad hoc harum penarum immemor tertio rediens a messore[3] conprehenditur et necatur et in frustra consectus, diversis de eo paratis[4] cibariis, mensis domini sui apponitur.[5] Corde vero petito a domino nec invento, coci gulositas accusatur, qui se excusans ait, 'Aper iste stolidus nullum cor habuit et ideo[6] nec memoriam nec timorem: Alioquin nullatenus[7] redisset ad locum ubi tociens fuerat tormentatus.' Et laudaverunt[8] cocium eo quod se curialiter excusasset. Aper signat stolidum a suis numquam resipiscentem peccatis,[9] unde dicitur:

Hec illos descripta monent, qui sepius ausi
Numquam peccatis[9] abstinuere manum.

1 pro poena 2 sed Froehner, Hervieux 3 amessore B
4 patis B 5 aponitur B 6 imo Froehner Hervieux
7 non B 8 laudaverut C 9 peccati B

XXXI Taurum[1] in prato quiescentem[2] mus in aure momordit et in caverna sua protinus se abscondit. Taurus itaque caput levans toruo conspiciebat[3] oculo de inquietatore[4] suo se cupiens vindicare. Cuius indignationem[5] et minas mus in suo foraminis[6] anfractu securus derisit ipsumque[7] verbis talibus irritavit:

'Non[8] quia magna tibi tribuerunt membra parentes,
Viribus effectum constituere tuis.
Disce tamen brevibus que sit fiducia monstris,
Et facias quicquid[9] parvula turba cupit.'

1 Caurum C Hervieux 2 quiescencum B 3 cui conspiciebat BC
4 inquietate B 5 indignacionem C Froehner Hervieux
6 foramins C 7 ipsum que B C 8 nam B 9 quid quid B

XXXII Piger rusticus plaustrum minans, cum illud luto[1] herentem conspiceret, humi residens[2] deorum auxilium invocabat. Cui Hercules ait, 'Appone, miser, manum plaustro et stimula boves tuos. Si vis deos habere propicios, Adiuva temet ipsum.'

Disce pigris numquam[3] deflecti numina votis;
Presentes adhibes, cum facis ipse, deos.

1 lut B 2 humiresidens B 3 nunquam Hervieux

XXXIII Habebat rusticus aucam tanto genii mënere insignitam, quod singulis septimanis singula in nido suo ova ponebat aurea. Rusticus autem auri amore succensus tardumque[1] cupiens accelerare thesaurum aucam necavit, ut ova cuncta de ventre eius extraheret[2] una vice. Set[3] ipsam vacuam ovis reperiens[4] miserabiliter suam[5] planxit miseriam.

Sic qui cuncta deos uno male tempore poscunt,
Iustius his[6] etiam vota diurna negant.

1 tardum que C 2 extrahere B 3sed Froehner Hervieux
4 repperiens B 5 sua B 6 hiis B C

XXXIV Formica tempore hiemali[1] frumentum, quod estate collegerat exsiccabat. Quam cicada esuriens exorabat ut sibi aliquid largiretur, ne fame periret. Cui formica, 'Quid,' ait, 'Estatis tempore faciebas?' At illa respondit, 'Per sepes[2] oberrabam cantando.' Subridens itaque formica et frumentum suum[3] reponens ait,'Si estate cantasti, hieme[4] salta.'

Mi[5] quoniam summo substantia[6] parta[7] labore est,
Frigoribus mediis ocia longa traho.
At tibi saltanti nunc ultima tempora restant,
Cantibus est quoniam vita peracta prior.'
Quisquis torpentem passus transire iuventam,[8]
Nec domuit vite[9] providus ante mala,
Confectus senio postquam gravis affuit etas,[10]
Heu frustrę[a] Alterius sepe rogabat opem.

1 hyemali B C Hervieux 2 pro saepes 3 om. B 4 hyeme B C
5 mis B C 6 substancia Froehner 7 parca B 8 iuvencam B
9 vice B : pro vitae 10 pro aetas

XXXV Simia partum effundens geminum ex more suo istum diligit[1] et hunc odit. Inminente[2] siquidem[3] venatore dilectum in ulnis et exosum in dorso conportat,[4] set pedibus posterioribus diu currere non valens cogitur dilectum derelinquere, ad sui ipsius salvationem[5] arbores ascensura, et dorso herentem salvat fugiens odiosum, qui tandem[6] pereunte dilecto in amicitiam[7] matris et avorum succedit.

Sic multos neglecta[8] iuvant, atque ordine verso
Spes humiles rursus in meliora refert.

1 diligit istum B 2 Iminente B 3 si quidem B Hervieux
4 comportat Hervieux 5 salvacionem C Froehner Hervieux
6 tande B 7 amiciciam B C Froehner Hervieux 8 negleta B

XXXVI Vitulus pinguis et indomitus bovem increpabat continuis laboribus insudantem; set[1] post modicum temporis vidit bos illum vitulum vittatis[2] cornibus et ligatum sacris inponi altaribus iugulandum[3], et ait:

'Ecce tibi tristis dedit indulgentia[4] mortem,
Expertem nostri que[5] dedit esse iugi,
Proderit ergo gravem potius[6] sufferre laborem,
Ocia quam tenerum mox peritura sequi.'

1 sed Froehner Hervieux 2 vicetatis B C: correxit Froehner
3 vigilandum B 4 indulgencia B C Froehner Hervieux 5 qui B
6 pocius B C Hervieux

XXXVII Pinguior exhausto etc.' Vide[1] hanc fabulam in Esopo: 'de cane guloso et lupo libertatem laudante.' Unde et[2] hic dicitur:

Has illis epulas potius[3] laudare memento,
Qui libertatem preposuere[4] gule[5].

1 unde B 2 et unde B 3 pocius B C Froehner Hervieux
4 imposuere B Hervieux: post posuere Froehner 5 pro gulae

XXXVIII Dulcibus e stagnis[1] fluvio torrente[2] coactus,
Equoreas preceps piscis obibat aquas.
Illic squamigerum despectans improbus agmen
Eximium sese nobilitate refert.
Non tulit expulsum patrio de gurgite Phoca,[3]
Verbaque[4] cum salibus asperiora dedit.
'Vana laboratis[5] aufer mendacia dictis,
Queque[6] refutari[7] te quoque teste queant.
Nam quis erat potior[8] populo spectante probabo,
Si paritor captos humida lina trahant
Tunc me nobilior magno mercabitur emptor,
Te simul ere brevi debile vulgus emet.'

1 estagnis B 2 torrence C 3 phycis Froehner 4 verba que C
5 laborantis B C Hervieux 6 pro quaeque 7 refictati B
8 pocior C Hervieux

XXXIX Miles in torneamentis attritus[1] arma sua tradidit ignibus consumenda[2] conburenda. Cui lituus[3] ait: 'Ego te vel alium numquam[4] inpuli[5] vel percussi; quare igitur me conburis[6]?' Cui miles:

'Te disceptandum[7] flammis crepitantibus Addam
Et dignum pena te graviore premam;[8]
Nam licet ipse nichil possis temptare nec ausus,
Sevior hoc alios quod facis esse malos.'

1 attrictus B 2 om. B Froehner 3 licuus B C 4 nunquam Froehner Hervieux 5 impuli Hervieux 6 comburis Hervieux 7 disceptandam B C Hervieux 8 primam B

XL Vasi luteo soli ad desiccandum exposito, superveniens imber[1] ait: 'Quod tibi est Nomen?' responditque,[2] 'Amphora vocor.' Cui imber[3] 'O amphora,' inquit, 'Cognomine superbiens et figura, quia[4] naturam tuam recognoscere dedignaris, experieris protinus vires nostras.' Et statim eam aquarum abundancia[5] redegit in lutum.

Hec poterunt miseros homines exempla monere,
Subdita nobilibus ut sua fata gemant[6].

1 ymber B C 2 respondit que B C 3 ymber B C 4 quae Froehner 5 habundancia [?] B C: correxit Froehner 6 gement B Hervieux: gemeret C: correxit Froehner

XLI Pardus pulcra colorum varietate superbiens cetera animalia tanquam deformia contempnebat. Cui vulpes[1].

'Vade,' ait, 'et picte nimium confide iuvente,
Dum mihi consilium pulcrius esse queat,
Miremurque[2] magis quos munera[3] mentis adornant,
Quam qui corporeis enituere bonis.'

1 volpes Froehner 2 miremur que B C 3 muera B

XLII Edus,[1] insequentis lupi timore perterritus, cursus velocitate se recepit in urbem. Cui lupus exclamans ait:[2]

'Nonne vides,' inquit, 'cunctis ut victima templis
Inmeritam[3] pecudum morte cruentat humum?
Quod nisi securo valeas te reddere campo,
Heu mihi, vittata tu quoque fronte cades.[4]
Ille refert: 'modo quam metuis precor,[5] exue curam
Et tecum viles, inprobe,[6] tolle minas.
Nam sat erit sacrum divis fudisse cruorem,
Quam rapido fauces exsaturasse lupo.'
Sic quociens duplici subeuntur tristia casu,
Expedit insignem promeruisse necem.

Expliciunt Apologi Aviani

1 pro Aedus 2 om. Froehner 3 in meritam B 4 cadet B
5 pritor C 6 iprobe C ; improbe Hervieux

III THE DONAUESCHINGEN

Collection of Glosses

The Donaueschingen Manuscript of Avianus, a collection of independent glossarial commentaries on six fabulae of Avianus forms part of a middle fifteenth century paper manuscript belonging to the Fürstlich Fürstenbergische Bibliothek of Donaueschingen, Baden. The manuscript is described in a catalogue of 1865 by Von Barak as:

No. 27
Papier Handschrift von Jahre 1448. 59Blätter in kleinem 8°
Pergamentumschlag in Brieftaschenform.
Appologie vel fabule Esope cum commentariis
Bl. 58a : Explicit quartus liber ethicorum qui dicitur
Esopus Anno D.M.CCCC°XLVIII° in die sanct-
orum kyliani et sociorum eius.
Bl. 58b : Secuntur fabule Aviani ad quendam romanum.

The commentaries beginning at the top of Fol. 58b and ending on Fol. 59b deal with Fabulae III, VI, V, XXXI, XXVII, XXXIII, They are written in a careless fifteenth century book-hand.

I have attempted to make a diplomatic text of this manuscript, underlining all abbreviations and superposed letters; several symbols which I did not understand and may be mere flourishes, as the text seems to be complete without them, I have simply reproduced.

[Fol. 58-B]

Secuntur fabule Aviani adquendam romanum

No. III Cancer quidam dixit suo nato O fili mi doleo quod sic vadis perverso gressu/rogo te ut procedas iusto gressu et filius respondit O care pater libenter facio preces tuas si monstres mihi qualiter debeo ire et libenter sequar te/ Set pater non potuit facere unum non debuit filium corripuisse Ista fabula docet nos quod nemo debet alium corripere pro vicio cui reus est in eodem Allegoria per cancrum intellige diabolum qui filios hominum semper retrocedere afide katholica facit iesi Christi Est cancer morbus signum cancer in astris Est eciam cancer sic natus inequore piscis ⁊c

1 lege ad quendam 10 l. a fide 11 eciam pro etiam
12 l. in aequore ⁊c = et cetera

No.VI Rana quedam ascendit herbosas calles et videns ibi gregem ferarum dixit Ego sum bonus medicus et siquis velit ego volo eum docere in arte medicine Et fere putabant id esse verum/set simplicitatem ferarum derisit vulpes dicens Ista decipit vos

non videditis qualiter ista est palida qui color non bene convenit sano se sciret morbos curare primo se ipsam curaret et sic avertebat feras acredulitate Ista fabula concordat superiori/sic quod quicumque vult alios curare primo ipse sit curatus Allegoria per ranam intellige [dyabolum et] ypocritas et simulatores quod promittunt nobis deo nos facere placidos cum ipsi adeo non exaudiantur et cetera

1 quedam pro quaedam calles: cf. Aviani Fab. IV 3 colles herbosaque prata; num colles legendum sit? 4 medicine pro medicinae fere pro ferae 6 l. vidistis 1.pallida 8la credulitate 11 dyabolum et deleta

[Fol. 59-A]

No. V

Quidam asinus in venit pellem leonis inheremo et dixit aput se/ ego volo inducere istam pellem et credar leo/ hoc facto ivit contra alias feras et turbavit eas omnibus quibus potuit Tandem suus heres cog novit per magnas auros quod asinus erat et abstrahens sibi pellem corripuit eum graviter verberibus et dixit tu poteris multos fallere voce mutata/ set ego habeo te pro asino meo sicut antea Ista fabula docet quod

nemo debet sibi attrahere magnos honores et magnas
virtutes quas non habet quia si fecerit cum notum fuerit
magnum dampnum pacietur Allegoria per asinum intellige
dyabolum
qui totum mundum sibi voluit sub iugare ante adventum
Jesu Christi quod dominus noster videns morte sua redemit
nos et cetera

1 l. invenit l. in eremo 2 aput pro apud 4 l. erus
11 damprum pro damnum l. patietur 12 qui in qui correctum
l. subiugare 13 Jesu Christi, compendiose scriptum est χρι

No. XXXI

Parvus mus magno lovi multa mala inferebat
bos vero quantumcumque minabatur ledere murem nullo=
modo poterat / secessit enim mus in antrum suum
et abscondit se Illud docet nos quod fortiora non
debent contemonere debiliora quia contingit sepissime quod
debiliores possunt nocere superioribus et non econverso
unum katho Corporis exigui vires contempuere noli
Consilio pollet cui vim natura negavit et cetera

2 ledere prolaedere 5 contempnere pro contemnere
6 l. e converso 7 contempnere pro contemnere Katho= καθ' ὅ
Corporis ....negavit, duo hexametri versi:
Corporis exigui vires contempnere noli;
Consilio pollet cui vim natura negavit. =
Cato Philosophus II,9

No. XXVII

Cornix quedam sitim paciebatur que invenit urnam magnam in agro cum aqua modica Cornix autem libenter bibisset et non poterat habere de aqua [Fol. 59-B] quia urna profunda erat unam excogitavit sibi sapientiam et urnam parvis lapillis adinplevit que urna cum plena fuit aqua crevit et sursum venit et sic cornix bibit Hic auctor docet quod sapientia melior est quam fortitudo [Allê]

1 quedam pro quaedam l.patiebatur 5 adinplevit pro adimplevit que pro quae 7 Allê (i.e.Allegoria) deletum

No. XXXIII

Fuit quidam rusticus qui habuit anserem ponentem aurea ova et multa bona contulit sibi/rusticus autem voluit habere ova simul et interfecit anserem qui singulis diebus aureum ovum ei dabat et rusticus ille credebat quod anserem simul inveniret plenum auro et eum interfecit que interfecta nisi unum ovum pertulit et sic rusticus deceptus fuit per cupiditatem Hic auctor docet nos quod nemo debet nimium cupere ne cupiendo maiora minora amittat Allegoria per rusticum intellige avarum qui semper plus cupit habere quam valet Qui cupit alterius quam sors permittit habere

Aut sua condicio semper egenus erit et cetera

5 anser....plenum, Thesaurus Linguae Latinae (Bannier) anserem masculinum nuncupat; confer ante omnes Prisc. Gramm. II, 151, 17 masculina sunt agger anser carcer. In hac fabula genus Anseris masculinum est ll. 3,5, femininum autem l.6 6 que pro quae ll quam pro plus quam qui ...erit, distichum quod vocatur elegiacum

qui cupit alterius quam sors permittit habere

Aut sua condicio, semper egenus erit

notam inter valet et qui non capio. 12 post condicio ss deleta

Explanatory Notes.

These six commentaries seem to have been developed from the marginal glosses of the Fabulae Aviani; and are not independent prose versions of the fables, as are the apologi. The latter were intended to reproduce with no great modifications in the story or in its application the verses of Avianus. But the writers of the glosses used these pagan fables as allegories and tried to develope finely spun theological explanations for the moral instruction of the youth which was using the Fables of Avianus in the schools as a textbook.

At present it is impossible to say how the Donaueschingen collection arose, why these six commentaries happened to be selected, and why they are in their present arrangement. There is one significant fact at least in regard to the arrangement; in the commentary on Fabula VI, we have "ista fabula concordat superiori...," referring to the preceeding commentary on Fabula III. Did the scribe of the Donaueschingen manuscript compile the collection and insert this clause, or does this expression indicate that the present collection had been existing as a unit for some time?

The close relationship between these commentaries and the marginal glosses of the fables is seen from the following list of parallelisms found in the glosses of the Munich Ms. 14703 of Novus Avianus: =48-139

D= Donaueschingen 27: M= glosses upon Munich 14703.

D[No. III]-Allegoria per cancrum intellige diabolum oui filios hominum semper retrocedere a fide katholica facit. M[No. III]-Allegoria per cancrum intelligere possumus dyabolum qui semper homines retrocedere facit a fide katholica.

D[No. VI] - Rana quedam ascendit herbosas calles et videns ibi gregem ferarum dixit. M[No. VI] - aquis exiens in montes ascendit grana〈?〉herbarum varia greges ae etc.

D[No. VI] -Allegoria per ranam intellige[dyabolum et]ypocritas et simulatores quod promittunt nobis deo nos facere placidos cum ipsi adeo non exaudiantur. M[No. VI] - Allegoria per ranam intelligimus〈?〉ipocrita et simulatores qui permittunt nobis placare deum quos inde deus non exaudit.

D[No. V] - quidam asinus invvenit pellem leonis in heremo et dixit aput se ego volo induere istam pellem et credar leo hoc facto ivit contra alias feras et turbavit eas omnibus quibus

potuit Tandem suus heros cognovit per magnas aures quod asinus erat et abstrahens sibi pellem corripuit eum graviter verberibus-

M[No. V]-... asinum qui veniens ad quidam pratum invenit pellem leonis quam induit hic veniens ad alias feras ... illas fugat... Dominus suus superveniens arripuit eum per aurem in domum que eum... verberibus eum domuit et abstulit ei pellem et in labores .... eum restituit.

D[No. V]- Allegoria per asinum intellige dyabolum qui totum mundum sibi voluit sub iugare ante adventum Jesu Christi quod dominus noster videns morte sua redemit nos. M[No. V]- Allegoria per asinum intelligimus dyabolum qui ante incarnationem Christi mundum sibi subiugare voluit quod dominus videns morte sua nos redemit.

D[No. XXVII] -invenit urnam magnam in agro cum aqua modica... urnam pervis lapillis adinplevit. M[No. XXVII]- invenit urnam modicam aquam habentem in fundo.....atque urnam lapidibus adinplevit.

By comparing the glosses with Fabulae Aviani and Fabulae Novi Aviani, it becomes evident that they dealt with Avianus and not with Novus Avianus . In the first place this

collection contains a commentary upon fabula Aviani XXXI: Novus Avianus omitted the story of the mouse and the bull. There is also a greater similiarity in vocabulary and thought between the glosses and the Avianus text than between the glosses and the Novus Avianus text. For example, the Donaueschingen gloss on Fabula XXVII says, "Hic auctor docet quod sapientia melior est quam fortitudo;" Avianus says, according to Ellis, "viribus haec docuit quam sit prudentia maior;" and Novus Avianus draws the conclusion that "versus ceu scribit, taliter arte bibit." In moralizing upon the story of the Crab and its son, the gloss reads, "Ista fabula docet nos quod nemo debet alium corripere pro vicio qui reus est in eodem;" Avianus says,

"Nam stultum nimis est, cum tu prævissima temptes,
Alterius censor si vitiosa notes;"

and Novus Avianus says,

"Contra naturam non est fas sumere curam;
Que natura vetat, hec fore nemo petat."

A closer examination of the texts would emphasize the similiarities and dissimiliarities pointed out by these examples.

In addition to the fact that the sequence of the glosses is not the same as of the Fabulae in the best Avianus Manuscripts, the subject matter varies from that in the accepted text. The third fabula according to Avianus and Novus Avianus deals with a young Crab and his mother. But in the Donaueschingen story the young crab says, "O care pater libenter facio preces tuas...." And in the thirty-third fabula, the writer of our glosses says that the farmer killed the goose and "quae interfecta nisi unum ovum pertulit." Avianus in regard to the same incident remarks,

"Et vacuam solitis fetibus esse videt."

The Novus Avianus version agrees with Avianus:

"Ut iecur hic scidit et inania viscera vidit."

The Donaueschingen MS. deals with two fabulae, III and XXXI, which according to Froehner often contained Epimythia interpolata; but there is no evidence that the writer of the glosses was especially influenced by them.

IV THE NOVUS AVIANUS OF VIENNA AND MUNICH

A. The Manuscripts.

The text of this Novus Avianus is based upon two manuscripts, Codex 303, Catalogue of 1864, of the Imperial Library of Austria at Vienna and Codex 14703 of the Royal Library of Munich, designated as V and M respectively . Codex 303 of Vienna is a parchment Manuscript of the middle fourteenth century containing 166 octavo folios. The contents are extremely varied - twenty-nine subjects being enumerated in the catalogue. Fol. 102^{a} -108^{b} contain 41 fables of Novus Avianus, the 31st fable being omitted. Codex 14703 of the Royal Library at Munich is a volume of the fifteenth century containing 161 quarto folios, and is described in the catalogue as being "ex Bibliotheca monasterii ord. S. Benedicti ad S. Emmeramum." Fol. 1^{a}-16^{a} contain "Avianus Novus cum glossis;" the same 41 fables appear here as in the Vienna MS. Beginning with Fol. 16^{a} is a copy of "Vetus Avianus," which is dated June 10, 1467.

The relationship between V and M is very close but I doubt whether M is direct copy of V. The differences between the two codices are enough to demand several intervening transcriptions. Yet there are two classes of similiarities worthy of note; first, the use of capital letters in the initial

word of each fabula, and second, identical mistakes in spelling. Following is a list of initial words, in which the use of capital letters is the same:

I	INfans	XVII	VEnator
II	QUondam	XVIII	BIs
III	CVm	XIX	ARbor
IV	CVm	XX	PRelibare
V	Appositam	XXII	CVm
VI	NOn	XXIX	HOrrida
VII	FOrte	XXX	SVs
VIII	PEruia	XXXII	RVsticus
IX	CVm	XXXV	CArminibus
X	FAbula	XXXVII	DE
XI	DE	XXXIX	Attritus
XIV	MVnera	XLII	AMbiguum
XV	DEbet		

Since it is very evident that at least one mediaeval scholar has attempted to emend the text of this Novus Avianus it seems remarkable to find so many identical mistakes in spelling. I have noted here only the principal ones:

I, 7	hiis
IV, 12	diis
V, 5	cohercet (coercet)
VII, 5	Es
8	nequicie precium
VIII,3	minutus (munitus?)
IX, 5	resolvens (revolvens?)
9	enodes
3	fronte (fronde?)
11	set
XII, 9	paciens
XIV, 7	uppupa
XXIII,3	bachi
13	racio
XXVI, 3	velud
XXVI, 10	thorum (torum)
XXVII, 6	nequid (nequit?)
14	proicit
XXVIII,2	hii
XXX, 2	sit (sint?)
5	adeorum
XXXII, 8	invanum
XXXVII, 9	cathenam
XL, 10	ast (At)
XLI, 1	denubibus
XLII, 11	adista

Each one of the MSS. contains phrases, or verses which the other MS. does not contain at all. Verses 9 of Fab. XXIII and 6 of Fab. XXXVIII of codex V are omitted in codex M. This omission may be due to simple corruption of the text in transcription, but the loss of the two verses makes it probable, though not necessary, that there was an intervening copy between the two existing codices.

The glosses of V are also omitted in M, even though the scribe of V in several instances wrote the glosses as part of a verse. In two cases, however, M seems to have been corrected in accordance with the suggestions in these glosses. In IX, 2 manet is suggested for the first vadit and in XXXVI, 6 pinguia is given as an emendation of florida. These changes are incorporated in M.

In addition to titles of 18 fabulae, M contains so many passages not found in V, that at first thought one is inclined to doubt the close relationship between the two codices. But the text as found in M has been so often and so recklessly revised by scribes and scholars that it is impossible to say just which of these passages are of value. In many cases the changes or additions are very cleverly made. The most important of these passages are:

Fab. II, 3 quod eam modo - for the lacuna found in V

Fab. VII, 8 videatur - omitted in V

Fab. X, 12 reputetur ei - for reputetur in V

Fab. XII,6 rura - omitted in V

Fab.XXIII,8 emtores et emunt -for emptores veniunt in V

Fab. XXIV, 9 sic lis - for si^{c} in V

Fab. XXXIII, 15 - plorat - omitted in V

Fab. XXXVII, the final verse in M not found in V
non bene pro toto libertas venditur auro

Fab. XXXVIII, 5 Phoce - omitted in V

The great number of differences in single words due either to corruptions or to corrections are recorded in the Apparatus Criticus of the text below. Might it not be possible that many of these changes are due to the efforts of the mediaeval scholars to make the spelling of the words in M correspond with their pronunciation? Note, for example, such words as posquam, comodo, phas,(fas), obrobrium, exteret (exterret), temto, lappilli, suplicio.

Considering all the differences between the two codices it seems scarcely probable that M is a direct copy of V. The omissions, corruptions, corrections and additions are so numerous as to suggest the work of several men. It would be too severe, I think, to accuse one man of all of this mischief, without better evidence.

In spite of the fact that codex M contains so many passages not found in V, many of which furnish a clearer reading than the corresponding passages in V, Codex V has been selected as the basis for the text. Because of the frequent and drastic revisions by schoolmen, the authority of the Munich MS. can be of little value. The text of the Vienna MS. in many respects seemingly inferior seems at least to be a genuine transcription. In constructing the text, I have tried to preserve the spelling found in the MSS. wherever possible. I have written the diphthongs ae and oe with an e throughout. But I did not preserve the manuscript use of capital letters and of the forms u and v, partly because the two codices did not always agree upon these points. Nor did I acknowledge emendations by Hervieux of such words as hiis to his, diis to dis, thaurum to taurum, honus to onus, bachi to Bacchi, Appollo to Apollo; the correction was so obvious and easy.

B. THE EDITIONS.

The first six fables of this Novus Avianus were published for the first time by M. Édélstand Du Méril in his Poésies Inédites, Paris 1854, pp. 268-271. As he himself points out in a note on page 268, he knew only of the existence of the Vienna manuscript (No. 277 in the Cat. of Endlicher). Du Méril made several serious errors in reading the manuscript, and often emended without noting the fact, so that his edition is of little value in making an accurate text. Although he is consistent in the writing of the diphthongs ae and oe, he fails to note that his manuscript writes only e. Du Méril made many suggested changes, a few of which have been substantiated by readings in the Munich codex. Others of these emendations have also been offered by Hervieux, as if he himself originated them, without acknowledging Du Méril's help,—an unpardonable procedure in a supposedly careful scholar.

Du Méril omits the last two verses, (the moral) of Fab. I, without comment. He reads requiescat in II, 1 (Hervieux strangely making the same error) but the MS. reads requiescit quite clearly. In IV, 1 Du Méril reads phebs as phebet, but a moment's observation will show that 7 is the

regular sign for et in this codex and that stands for us. He also reads mundana for mundanis in IV, 1 and revises it to mundanis; the MS. reads mundanis. In V, 6 he reads agnovit for cognovit and in VI, 8 nocet for notet.

The Novus Avianus of Vienna and MUnich was published as a whole for the first time by Leópold Hervieux in his Avianus et Ses Anciens Imitateurs, Paris 1894 pp. 430-451, who based his text upon the Vienna codex 303. Hervieux's edition is in some respects an improvement upon the work of Du Méril. In attempting to give an accurate reproduction of the peculiarities of the Vienna manuscript, he consistently writes all examples of the diphthongs ae and oe, with an e and distinguishes between the occurrences of the forms of u and v. He also preserves the peculiarities of spelling. But he utterly disregards the use of capital letters upon the manuscript, and makes several blunders in his readings. Some of his minor mistakes, of course, may be only typographical errors.

But Hervieux has committed one unpardonable sin, especially offensive in the work of a man of his reputation. His text is entitled "Novus Avianus, ex Austriacorum Vindobonensis Bibliothecae M. Codice 303 nunc primum in lucem proditus."

In other words, he professes utterly to disregard the Munich MS. in making his text. That he had an intimate knowledge of the Munich copy, is shown by his discussion of "Novus Avianus de Vienne et de Munich," op. cit., pp. 207-221. In his text he quotes no readings from M; but wherever he felt it necessary to emend passages in V, he invariably uses the corrections or variant readings found in M. Not only did he neglect to acknowledge his source, but it seems that he often purposely attempted to deceive his readers. In view of the fact that M contains the same word or words as Hervieux proposed for an emendation, one cannot regard the following foot-notes as sincere or as complete:

p.433,1 (videatur supplied in VII,9) "Le mot videatur manque dans ce vers; c'est hypthetiquement qu'il est restitué."

p. 434,3 (ei supplied in X,12) "Le mot ei manque dans le manuscrit"

p.435, 1 (rura supplied in XII,6) "Ce mot nécessaire au vers n'existe pas dans le manuscrit."

p. 437,1 (eas changed to eat in XVI, 12) "Lisez: eat."

p. 440,1 (tuta changed to tua in XXI, 16) "La mesure exige: tua"

p. 442, 2 (more changed in ore in XXVI, 11) "Peut- être, au lieu de more, faut-il lire: in ore."

p. 443, 3 (ferit changed to ferus in XXVIII, 8) "Lisez: ferus"
p. 444, 2 (intentum changed to interitum in XXX, 6) Il faut probablement lire: interitum."
p. 446, 1 (plorat supplied in XXXIII, 15) "Le mot plorat manque dans le manuscrit; mais le dernier mot du vers avec lequel il doit rimer non seulement le révéle, mais, encore indique la place qu' il doit occuper."
p. 448, 1 (Phoce supplied in XXXVIII, 5) "Ce mot manque dans le manuscrit, mais, grace au texte d'Avianus, il etait aise de le restituer."
p. 450, 1 (levi changed to leni in XLII, 6) "C'est leni que la quantité exige et que sans doute il faut lire, ce qui laisse subsister l'hiatus considere par l'auteur comme unelicence exceptionnellement permise."

It is evident that Hervieux, in editing the first six fabulas, borrowed suggestions from Du Méril without due recognition. The suggested change of dum to cum in I, 9 originated with Du Méril, but Hervieux in a note says only "Lisez: cum." Du Méril was also first to change et to nec in IV, 14. That Hervieux utilised Du Méril's edition appears from the way in which he acknowledges Du Méril's help in interpreting II, 3.

Following is a list of instances that led me to charge Hervieux with dishonesty:

I,9 note on dum - cf. Du Meril ad locum

II, 1 requiescat- " " " " "

II,2 hanc for hac-" " " " " , also in M

IV,14 note on et - " " " " "

VII,9 videatur - in M

X, 12 ei - " "

XII,6 rura - " "

XV, 11 corpore for copore - in M

XVI, 12 eat for eas - " "

XXI, 16 tua for tuta - " "

XXIV, 2 prestent - " "

XXIV, 9 sic lis for sis^{c} - " "

XXVI, 11 in ore for more - " "

XXVI, 15 promittis - " "

XXVIII, 8 ferus for ferit - " "

XXX, 2 sint - " "

XXX, 6 interitum for intentum - In M

XXXIII, 15 plorat - " "

XXXIII, 18 dedit - " "

XXXIV, 3 que - in M

XXXV, 5 ipsa om. " "

XXXVIII,5 Phoce - " "

XXXIX, 13 egisti - " "

XL, 5 sic - " "

XLII, 6 leni for levi-" "

In addition to the above blemishes, Hervieux's text shows evidences of disregard for meaning and sense. For example, what does he mean by the following passages?

VIII, 3... racionis honore minutus

IX,5 .....membra resolvens

XIV,1.... ipse duorum

XLII, 3.. pecultum

Herveiux's own contributions to the understanding of the text are very few and on page 451, in an attempt to emend, he even increased a difficulty caused by his misreading the manuscript. Robinson Ellis, however, in his review of this work says, "For depth of research, and for stimulating researchers, I know of very few books that can compare with M. Her veiux's volume."

Hervieux has, however, made one very valuable contribution to the study of Novus Avianus in his "Classement des Rimes Du Novus Avianus de Vienne et de Munich," on pages 452-461. In a minute study of Leonine rhymes of his own text of Novus Avianus, he found the majority to be "Rimes Dissyllabiques Régulières." He records only five verses which are "Vers non Leonins."

[NOVUS AVIANUS

ex Austriacorum Bibliothecae Vindobonensis MS. Codice 303 et Bibliothecae Regiae Monacensis MS. Codice 14703]

INCIPIT NOVUS AVIANUS

I. Infans dum plorat Nutrix requiescat ut orat;
Iurat ni taceat quod lupus hunc rapiat.
Expectansque fera foret ut promissio vera,
Dum sibi res placuit ante fores iacuit.
Pervigil auscultat re pollicitaque resultat;
Iuso fraude spei nil valet istud ei.
Dum super his heret lucemque venire videret,
Post votum vanum vix fugit ora canum.
Dum lupa sentiret vacuus quod forte rediret,
Multum condoluit scireque rem voluit.
'Verbis nutricis sub spe deceptus amicis,
Cum predam spero premia nulla fero.'
Hec ratio prebet vix credi femina debet;
Sepe fit ut doleat credere qui soleat.

Titulus Incipit avianus M
I De quodam lupo et infante titulus in M 3 promissia M auctore Oldfather 4 iacuit] inquit(?) M 5 pollicita quod M 7 hiis MV: correxi heret pro haeret lucem que M auctore Oldfather 9 Dum: cum Du Méril; vide commentarios infra quam(?) M 10 scire que M 11 sub spe] inquit Du Méril 12 predam pro praedam premia pro praemia 13 hec pro haec prebet pro praebet 14 sepe pro saepe

II Quondam testudo pigra dum requiescit in humo,
Hanc legimur volucri sic voluisse loqui:
Munera magna daret ad sidera si qua levaret.
Pes aquile hanc captat et super alta levat.
Postquam sublimis rapitur de partibus imis,
Penituit proprium deseruisse locum.
Hec ratio tangit, sibi qui data commoda plangit,
Dum maiora cupit parta labore sinit.

De quadam testudi.....titulus in M 1 requiescat Du Méril 2 hac V volutri M 3 munera magna daret [lacuna quinque litterarum] si qua levaret scilicet eam V: munera magna daret quod eam modo signa levaret M: si quae super alta levaret Du Méril: correxit Oldfather; vide commentarios. daret] darem correxit Du Méril 4 hanc om. M aquile pro aquilae 5 posquam M iimis M 6 poenituit Du Méril 7 racio M comoda M

III Cum curvat gressum cancer per devia fessum,
Huic circumquaque vis nimis obstat aque.
Mater ut hec vidit, quod saxis terga relidit:
'Pectus,' ait, 'vadat ne male retro cadat.'
Et si sic iret, pars ultima prima veniret,

Et post nequaquam ille timeret aquam.
Nemo suum linquit. 'si me precesseris,' inquit,
'Te sequerer sero; nunc tibi compar ero.'
Contra naturam non est fas sumere curam:
Que natura vetat hec fore nemo petat.

De quodam cancro titulus in M 1 aque pro aquae 3 hec hic correxit Du Méril 4 mala V 7 precesseris pro praecesseris 9 phas M 10 que pro quae

IV Cum Borea Phebus, mundanis gloria rebus,
Certamen statuit ut superis placuit.
Forte viator erat qui palla membra tegebat:
His fuit indicium litis ad officium.
Hunc qui nudaret vicinia leta probaret,
Et qui victus erit sub Iove vilis erit.
Tunc Boreas sufflat, ningit, pluit, atque coruscat;
Sumere nec valuit tegmina que voluit.
Et placidum numen, dum cepit fundere lumen,
Affectum pluviis exuit exuviis.
Non Iovis invidit dum Phebum vincere vidit,
Et quod prevaluit dis aliis placuit .

Non sedeat menti iam te conferre potenti,

Et preferre minas, sub Iove teste sinas.

De borea et phebo titulus in M 1 phebet I. Du Méril: Phebus pro Phoebus 3 valla M 1 mundana I. Du Méril 4 Hiis V: Is M adofficium V 5 leta pro laeta prabaret M 9 Ad placitum M cepit pro coepit Du Méril ilumen (i deletum) M 10 ex viciis M 11 dum] cum correxit Du Méril qvitlet q duobus punctis deletum V 12 prevaluit pro praevaluit diis M V 14 Et] Nec correxit Du Méril

V Appositam pelli pellem referamus aselli,

Quem pellis propriumtexit ad obprobrium.

Inmeritis donis tumidus sub pelle leonis,

Fallax in veris est timor ipse feris.

Dum sic exterret pecudes et rura coercet,

Non cognovit herus sic erat ille ferus;

Cum quis sit nescit ob asellum iure timescit,

Et dubitat vere ne foret esca fere.

Auribus inventis redit ad se copia mentis;

Pellem pelle trahit. 'Est hic asellus,' ait.

Verbere correptum secum deducit ineptum.

Inquit, 'eris quod eras; parce fugere feras.'

Fabula nostra monet quam qui meditando reponet,

Vltra se querens, est lucra vana ferens.

Nullus titulus in M 1 pellem pelli M 2 obrobrium M opprobium Du Méril 3 in meritis V: Immeritis Du Méril subpelle M 5 exteret M cohercet M V: correxi 6 agnovit Du Méril 7 bos merdando sic vadit versificando scriptum in margine sinistra huius versus V tumescit scriptum in margine sequens tamen timescit V 8 fere pro ferae 9 a M assellus V 14 Vellera se quotiens M querens pro quaerens

VI Non legitur vane turgentis fabula rane;
Doctior omnis erit si bene corde serit.
Vidit quando feras variis languoribus egras;
Omne decus medici vendicat illa sibi.
Dum se iactaret, dum se super arte probaret,
Vulpis risit eam hac super arte ream.
Dum sic palleret, sua nil medicina valeret,
Que nimis egrotet, ut color ipse notet.
Hoc verum constat quod presens fabula monstrat:
Vix aliis prodest qui sibi nulla potest.

De rana et vulpe titulus in M 1 rane pro rane 3 feras] variis correxit Du Méril egras pro aegras 4 ille V 8 egrotet pro aegrotet: aegrotat correxit Du Méril nocet 1. Du Méril: correxit ad notat 9 presens pro praesens

VII Forte canis pridem fallax, simulator et idem,
Ledere quos potuit, dente malo voluit.
Cum dominus sciret quod eum sua culpa preiret,

Invenit indicium quo pateat vitium;
Ex collo pendit, penam pro fraude rependit,
Ut sonitu pateat, ledere ne valeat.
Dum canis hoc cernit mox subdolus ere superbit,
Et reputat meritum requitie pretium.
Fabula, queso, canis nulli videatur inanis,
Que documenta debit qui meminisse sabit.

De cane et domino suo titulus in M 2 ledere pro laedere
3 preiret pro praeiret 4 vicium M 5 Es M V: correxi
penam pro paenam profraude V 7 hoc om. M ere pro aere
8 nequicie M V: correxi videatur om. V precium M V: correxi

VIII Fervia tunc celi rogat emula lingua Cameli,
Cornua ferre boves cumque videret oves,
Viveret ut tutus rationis honore munitus,
Querit dona Iovi muneris ipse novi.
Iuppiter, ut munus sensit, deus omnibus unus,
Vertit propositum eius in obprobrium.
Dum sic invidit, dum vanis vana petivit,
Arbiter ille bonus sustulit auris onus.
Sic quicumque cupit quod iuris gratia rupit,
Est stolidus parens sicut hic aure carens.

De quodam camelo titulus in M 1 celi pro caeli emula pro aemula 2 cum que M 3 racionis M minutus V 4 querit pro quaerit 5 Iupiter M 6 obrobrium M 8 honus V 9 ac M

IX Cum foret incursus sociis communiter ursus,
Hic manet, hic vadit, hic fugit, ille cadit.
Qui fugit, ascendit metuens et fronde pependit;
Qui cadit, ille fere fit nova preda fere.
Quem milies voluens, milies sua membra revolvens,
Esse putans fedum, sponte reliquit eum.
Venit ad hunc rursum pavidus, qui fugerat ursum;
Quod fedus rupit iam simulare cupit.
'Nam precor, enodes, retulit quid bestia, sodes,
Et referas vere verba secreta fere.'
'Te precor, ausculta, set paucis collige multa;
Non multum nocuit quod fera me docuit.
Voce quidem muta fuit hec mihi verba locuta:
Ne comes absque fide sit, meminisse vide.'

De viatore et urso titulus in M 2 hic vadit hic vadit primum vadit linea subscriptum et manet in margine sinistra adversus hunc versum scriptum V 3 fronte M V : correxi rependit M 4 preda pro praeda fere pro ferae 5 resolvens M V: correxit 6 putat M fedum pro foedum

7 adhunc V 8 fedus pro foedus 9 exodes ²
10 fere pro ferae 11 set pro sed

X Fabula de calvo describitur ordine salvo,
Apta satis ludis sit licet ipsa rudis,
Frons redimita parum proprio non iure comarum
Duxerat hoc ecuum ne stimularet equum.
Set quia sepe datur fors et quandoque negatur,
Depositis filis fit caput absque pilis.
Dum currebat eques in venti flamina preceps,
Est coma sufflata retro cadendo data.
Vulgus ut ista videt tumido sub gutture ridet;
At vacat ille ioco conveniente loco,
Dicens si proprios aufert natura capillos,
Non est culpa mei set reputetur ei.

De milite calvo titulus in M 4 hic M 5 set pro sed sepe pro saepe 6 caput caput V 7 inventi V flamine M preceps pro praeceps 8 comai V 9 timido V subgutture M 11 auffert M 12 set pro sed ei om. V

XI De geminis ollis non est sententia mollis;
Hec tellure sata, hec fuit ere data.
Unda crescente pluvie venere repente,
Pertimuit fragilis ne foret hec agilis;
Et, quia cernebat sociam quam iure timebat,

Gressus dilatat precipitate natat.
Inquit ad hanc eris, 'me formidare videris;
Ledere te nolo longius ire volo.
Ambas nos unda si iungat forte profunda,
Semper ero fragilis subdita sola malis.'
Res vetat ista satis miseros sociare beatis;
Non miseris prodest si modo xxx prorsus obest.

2 ere pro aere 3 pluuia M: pluuje V: correxi pluvie pro pluviae 4 flagilis V 6 Gressus precipitando natat et dilatat M precipitato V: correxi 7 eris pro aeris 8 ledere pro laedere 9 in margine adversus ambas, ea. scriptum est in V

XII Thesaurum fossum scribam, si scribere possum;
Nostrum carmen erit quod sua rura serit.
Dum terram scindit, dum terram vomere findit,
Auri massa micat, quam sua massa fricat.
Nox labor infectus dum rusticus est id adeptus;
Nec sua ruraserit dum meliora gerit.
Rem reputans caram, telluri construit aram,
Atque deos placat; fors sibi sola vacat.
Que, patiens egre sacris contempta carere,

Quatuor et binas addidit ipsa minas;
'Tempus prebebit quod me sprevisse nocebit;
Tunc mihi si cuere munera nulla feres.'

6 rura om. V 9 paciens M V: correxi egre pro aegre
12 prebebit pro praebebit

XIII Ecce leo fortis, dum taurum vidit in hortis,
Esuriens temere cogitat hunc rapere,
Hic fugit, hic secuitur; sic forsam longius itur;
Qui fugit ille tremit, qui fugat ille fremit.
Dum tremit atque fugit, dum circum compara mugit,
Hoste sequente pavet, quo sibi iure cavet.
In medio circi speluncam viderat hirci;
Se quod ab hoste tegat hispida barba negat.
Barbis demissis hunc antris pellit ab ipsis;
Cornibus antra ferit, dertibus ora terit.
Iam taurus tutus est hirco pauca locutus,
'Non timor es fetens set fera seva sequens.
Hic caper ostendit non recto tramite tendit,
Qui non parcit ei quem probat ordo rei.'

1 thaurum M V ortis M 5 conpera V: conpita M: correxi
7 hyrci V 8 sed M abhoste V 9 dimissis M
11 thaurus M V hyrco V 12 set pro sed seua M V: seva pro saeva I3 recta M

XIV Munera natorum petiit deus ipse deorum;
Illum ditaret qui meliora daret.
Iam munus carum portat genus omne ferarum,
Bos, lupus, ursus, aper, vacca, leena, caper.
Omnis adest piscis; sua pignera miscuit ipsis,
Credere si mavis, passer et omnis avis,
Grus, anser, turtur, pavo, cornix, uppupa, vultur;
Et quos penna rapit vix locus ille capit.
Simia dum scivit Iovis quod fedus inivit,
Huius ventris onus fit iocus atque sonus.
Di faciunt plausum matris properantis ad ausum;
Iupiter hec ridet talia quando videt.
Quem derisistis superest meus omnibus istis,
Iudicioque meo sat placet ille deo.
Simia denudat, nullus sua pignera laudat,
Et qui deridet hic sine luce videt.

1 peciit M V duorum V 4 leena pro leaena 5 pisscis V
9 Symia V iovis M 10 honus V 11 Dii M: Dij V: correxi
12 quando talia videt M 13 super est V 14 Iudicio que meo scio M 15 Symia V pignora M

XV Debet componi modo grus inimica pavoni,
Et lis istorum tangit in urbe forum.

Parte quidem leta dum grus fuit ante quieta,
Hanc verbo pravo percutit ante pavo.
Cum sibi fulgeret stellataque cauda placeret,
Improbat illa grui corporis esse sui.
'Tu nigra terga geris, palles, fumosa videris;
At speciosus ego sidere membra tego.'
'Quamvis astra geris, semper tamen infima queris,'
Grus ait, 'et celum est penetrare meum.'
Non homo leteris si corpore pulcher haberis;
Constat opus clarum sepe valere parum.

1 pauoni M V 2 in orbe M; inurle V: correxi 3 leta pro laeta pace M 5 stellata que M 8 menbra V 9 queris pro quaeris 10 celum pro caelum 11 leteris pro laeteris copore V 12 sepe pro saepe

XVI Fabula sic facta de quercu montibus acta,
Ventis pulsata fluctibus atque data.
Que reputans ventos circa sua robora lentos,
Quando superba fuit, turbine victa ruit.
Fluminis in fundo quercum retinebat harundo;
Nec valet inde vehi canna quod obstat ei.

Indignata nimis quod harundo quiescat in imis,
De se miratur cum vagabunda datur .
'Semper, inops mentis, fueras contraria ventis;
Si levis aura ferit, me patiente, perit.'
Quercu monstratur cui vis non equa minatur,
Precipitatus eat ne velut ipsa fleat.

5 infundo M V: correxi arundo M 7 arundo M in iimis M
10 paciente M V: correxi 11 equa pro aequa 12 eas V
sicut M: vehit **Hervieux (fortasse typographi errore)**

XVII Venator telis, iaculis super arte fidelis,
Silvas, si queras, lustrat agendo feras.
Quas cum turbaret et eas per lustra fugaret,
Tigris ad has rupit dum revocare cupit.
'Cur fugitis? cur terga datis?' his vero relatis,
Dum reprobat cedem, figitur ipsa pedem.
Tigris dum staret et iter iactura negaret,
Dum telum demit, flet, dolet, atque gemit.
'Dic mihi quem culpes,' quesivit subdola vulpes.
'A venatore spicula credo fore;
Nullus presentat se qui mea membra cruentat,
Set valet hec sciri tela fuisse viri.'
Securus nemo vivat sine fine supremo;
Mors cito metatur et malefida datur.

Venator telis titulus in M 2 queras pro quaeras 4 Tygris V adhas V: ad om. M 5 fugitas M hiis M V: correxi 6 cedem pro caedem fingitur V 7 Tygris V vel natura scriptum in margine huius versi post negaret, emendatio verbi iactura V 9 mihi om. V; addidit in margine michi M 11 representat M presentat pro praesentat 12 Set pro sed hoc M 14 male fida M vel mala vita V in margine

XVIII Bis bini tauri, specie rutilantis in auri,
Pascebant prata vel sine lite sata.
Vt leo sentivit illos simulanter adivit,
Et sociata iuga dividit arte sua.
'Vos diversorum iam pascant prata locorum;
Hoc genus herbarum credimus esse parum.'
Postquam divisi sunt per sua pascua visi,
Hunc trahit, huncque rapit, hunc necat, huncque capit.
Sic sunt preda fere disiuncti quando fuere,
Et dumum nocuit hos leo quod docuit.
Soluat nemo fidem facile leo denotat idem,
Et qui soluit eam non reor esse meam.

1 thauri M V 4 Iuga V 5 pascunt M 9 preda pro praeda fere pro ferae 10 hiis M quos M

XIX Arbor habebat humum refero quam nomine dumum;
Hanc abies ridet cum sua membra videt.
'Tu subiecta nimis miserorum nota caminis;

Nulli spina places, pulverulenta iaces.
Sum speciosa nimis velox in fluctibus imis;
Sum bene sublimis fluctibus apta nimis.'
Inquit ad hec spina, 'cum sis casura ruina,
Nescis quid faris publica preda maris.
Me bene defendo, ledenti iusta rependo;
Tu speciosa calis, sarcina magna maris.
Quamvis sic pluris, te truncat acuta securis,
Tunc speciosa doles et fore spina voles.'
Nullus sublimis habet hoc ut detrahat imis;
Illum spina ferit quando minora terit.

2 membra M 3 vota M 4 pulver lenta M 5 post
6 collocat M 9 ledenti pro laedente 11 sic V
13 iimis M

XX Prelibare parum monuit scrutator aquarum,
Quod de pisce fuit quem sua seta tulit.
Vt merces crescat hamum piscator inescat,
Dumque lucrum querit flumina virga ferit.
Forte fuit piscis undis nutritus in ipsis;
Escas ut rapuit fraus quid erat sapuit.
Traxit ut ad litus vir eum super arte peritus,
Fert lacrimis nudis talia preda rudis,
'Postulo, queso, precor, moneo, me pascat ut equor;

Et cum maior ero me tibi sponte fero.'
Istis piscator respondit iuris amator,
'Qui incertum querit spes sibi certe perit.'

1 prelibare pro praelibare 2 seta pro saeta
3 dum que M 7 adlitus V 8 ruris V: corr. manus 1.
9 equor pro aequor **10 post** 11 collocat M

XXI Progeniem terre commissam tempto referre,
Quam nondum flavis messibus addit avis.
Dum sua matura vult falx succidere rura
Oras vicinos, rustice, falcis inops.
Postquam turbavit, voces has ille creavit,
Attoniti, pavidi, ire parant avidi.
Mater ut hec novit castigans velle removit,
Et timuit teneris iure sui generis.
Rusticus ut vero videt esse iuvamina sero,
Defert obprobria, falce metens propria.
Tunc genitrix fatur, cum iam seges ista secatur,
Et timuit natis plus, nimis atque satis.
'Ite, mei cura, dilecta relinquite rura;
Hic sua rura metit, vos fuga longa petit.'
Sermones tales serva quos portulit ales;
Pignora cerne tua sub ratione sua.

1 Progenie M terre pro terrae temto M 2 quod **Hervieux** perperam. non dum M V 3 fax M succindere M 9 videtur M iuuamina M V 12 plus et nimis M 13 dilecta et M 16 tuta V racione M

XXII Cum dubias mentes hominum diversa volentes
Iupiter esse notat, Phebus ab arce rotat.
Tunc duo pergebant ceu res et tempus habebant,
Vna forte via non bene mente scia.
Dispar mens cultus fuerant et lumina vultus;
Invidus, hic cupidus, hic macer, hic tumidus.
'Pondus ego tollo curarum, 'dixit Apollo,
'Hic si quid queret, hic geminata feret.'
Invidus ut novit oculum se perdere vovit;
Alter enim sperat quod geminata ferat.
Risit Apollo satis verbis super astra relatis;
Talibus atque novis risit et ipse Iovis.
Hec monet ut nullus nocitura requirat homullus;
Nullis invideat cum sua non videat.

2 Phebus pro Phoebus abarce V: ab arte M votat M 5mens et M 7 appollo V 8 siquid V querat M queret pro quaeret 11 appollo V 13 Hoc M 14 Nullus M

XXIII Venditor insignis signavit marmora signis
Signat et ornat eum quem cupit esse deum

Cui Bacchi nomen divinitus attulit omen
Et prestando fidem forma dat illud idem
Preclarum signum Iove plus et Apolline dignum
Marmor preclarum fuit in honore parum
Portatur pago iam iam venalis imago
Emptores veniunt tollere qui cupiunt
Hic cupit hanc ut emat deus ut contagia demat
Hic cupit hanc ut emat ut sua basta premat
Dum sic certatur non vilis imago precatur
Vt tribuatur ei nomen habere dei
Hec ratio prestat quisquis pro tempore crescat
Crescat et in melius quando potest levius

3 bachi M V 4 prestando pro praestando 6 preclarum pro praeclarum. est V inhonore V 7 iamiam M ymago M V 13 racio M V prestat pro praestat quitquis(?) M pro parte M vel quidquid V in margine emendatio verbi quisquis 14 inmelius V

XXIV Vir leo certantes et nos sub utroque iocantes
Prestet materiem dando metris seriem.
Lingua viri fortis verbis sic cepit ab ortis,
'Quando facundus ego me ratione rego;

Tu lustras lustra velut inscia bestia frustra,
Stultus et appares, quod ratione cares.'
'Non fore crede parum supero genus omne ferarum,
Sum leo fortis ego qui nemus omne rego.'
Dum sic lis esset quis eorum forte preesset,
Se tulit indicium muneris officium.
Vir leo sunt sculpti fuerant ubi membra sepulti;
Set non predari sunt sub honore pari.
Vir, ceu debebat, male colla ferina premebat,
Et si quis querat sic leo victus erat.
Vir certans dicit, 'mea te sententia vicit.'
Set non victus eo sic ait inde leo,
'Si leo vixisset nec hec pictura fuisset
Vera quidem, promo; subditus esset homo.'

1 vos subutroque M 2 prestent M 3 terit abortis M: abhortis V 4 racione M V 5 Tunc M velud M V 6 racione M 7 esse genus ferarum M 9 siꝙ ꝺm. lis V preesset pro praeesset 10 funeris M 11 sepulci M 12 set pro sed predari pro praedari in honore M parj M 14 siquis V 15 sentencia M 16 Set pro sed non victa ego sic ait ille leo M 17 vicesset M nec illa M

XXV Dissimulando moram putei dum fleret ad oram
Infans, arte cadum fingit habere vadum.
Dumque gemens fleret et ibi simulando sederet,

Nescio quo strato perfidus ecce latro
Venit et accessit, qui fraudem pectore gessit.
Fraus quoque texit eum quem facit unda reum.
Cum neuter sciret cur staret hic, ille rediret,
Alter in alterutrum miscuit obprobrium.
Dimissis pannis latro gurgite mergitur amnis;
Vestes ille rapit quem fuga nota capit.
Fur postquam sciret quod nil auri reperiret,
Abbreviando moras exiit ille foras.
Hac super arte rudis membris sine tegmine nudis,
Fallere qui voluit passus idem doluit.

1 flet ad horam M: adhoram V 3 dum que M 4 ipse latro M
6 quaque M 7 cur fleret M rideret M 9 panibus M
12 abreviando M V: correxi exit M 13 Has M

XXVI Verba meo velle referam referenda capelle;
In sermone meo subdolus esto leo.
Montes pascebat velut ante capella solebat,
Ruminat atque iacet et locus ille placet.
Hanc leo dum vidit astutus fallere quivit,
Et promittit ei plurima fraude spei.
'Floribus atque thymis locus est is fertilis imis,

Mutata lege absque timore lege.

Si salices queris, sunt hic quasi tempore veris;

Dat genus hic florum nocte dieque torum,

Hic tibi sunt suci nullius in ore nocivi;

Potus et hic mitis quando calore sitis.

'Si mihi largiris totum quod circuit iris

Me retinere iuga mors iubet atque fuga.

Quamvis promittis non verbis talia fictis,

Non ero secura tua fraus cum sit mihi cura.'

1 capelle pro capellae 2 iste M 3 velud M V 4 iocet M ille pro illae 5 austutus fallere fidit M 7 timis M: thimis V: correxi iimis M 10 hiis deletum et horum superscriptum M thorum M V 11 more V 15 promit V spatium aut quinque aut sex litterarum inter promit et non V 16 Hexametrum pro pentametro

XXVII Fabula cornicis verbis renovatur amicis;

Dolia que vidit cum volitando sitit.

Hoc in vase parum fortuna reliquit aquarum,

Invida sepe quidem raro tenendo fidem.

Vt tunc illa bibat vas illa frequenter obibat;

Intus fertque caput set nequit illud aput.

Sensit dum vetitum nequaquam sumere potum,

Quod valet arte facit saxa minuta iacit.

Potum sic illi facilem tribuere lapilli;

Versus ceu scribit taliter arte bibit.

1 renovantur M V 2 dolea M que pro quae 3 invase V
reliquid V 4 sepe pro saepe 5 adibat M 6 fert caput
V set pro sed nequid M V: correxit Hervieux aput pro apud
8 facit arte M 9 lappilli M

XXVIII Bos feriens calce, vir truncans cornua falce,

Hi duo pugnabunt, hi duo metra dabunt.

Dum bos seviret, dum cornibus obvius iret,

Hunc ligat, huncque ferit rusticus, huncque terit.

Verberet et cedit stimulus ac verbere ledit;

Set curat minimum verbera vel stimulum .

Dum rabies crescit, dominum cognoscere nescit;

Cornua truncat herus, sic erat ille ferus.

Temo colla premit sed non sua colla redemit;

Calcitrat atque ferit semina calce terit.

Temo colla ligat, temo sua colla fatigat;

Set minimum valuit nam furor invaluit.

Innumeras penas patiens spergebat arenas;

Proiicit et domini sepe per ora sui.

Vix castigatur cui semita recta negatur;

Quod mala mens didicit linquere vix potuit.

1 viri V 2 Hii M V pugnabant M hii M V dabant M
3 seviret pro saeviret obviam M 4 hunc que M hunc que M
5 cedit pro caedit ledit pro laedit 6 Set pro sed
ferit V 9 set V 12 Set pro sed non M 13 In numeras
V penas pro poenas paciens M V harenas V 14 Proicit
M V sepe pro saepe 16 linqere V

XXIX Horrida quando nimis premeretur bruma pruinis,
Fabula nostra ferat forte viator erat.
Plus vice iam trina vix imber, grando, pruina,
Nequeat inde vehi cuncta minantur ei.
Nunc stat, nunc pergit, nunc guttis flumina fundit,
Nescit quid faciat; sic dolar hunc cruciat.
Nititur ipse tamen baculum ponendo iuvamen,
Nec sensit bipes quod fuit ille tripes.
Cum videt hunc luci faunus miserando caduci,
Compatiendo sibi fert genus omne cibi.
Ille diu mutus flatu tandem resolutus,
Iam veluti sanus os movet atque manus.
Prosit ut hospes ei calefecit dona Lyei,
Dum validum credit quod calor ante dedit.
Hic pro fervore calidum dimovit ab ore
Et tenet invalidum ante valens calidum.

Hospes miratur super hec mirando minatur;

Pellitur atque domo sic variatus homo.

1 pruna M 2 forsan M 3 quam M ymber M V 4 ne que t M 7 iuuamen M: Iuuamen V 10 conpaciendo M V : correxi omne genus M 13 liei M: lyei V: pro Iyaei 15 profer uore V abore V 17 hoc M

XXX Sus segetem vastans et messi rusticus astans,

Sit mihi materia carminis atque via.

Hic vorat, hic servat, hic spargit, et alter acervat;

Hic servando preest, hicque vorando subest.

Cum fors ista videt ad eorum debita ridet;

Sic habuit meritum messis hec interitum.

Hunc dominus messis domini dat munera mensis;

Set res mira fuit quod sine corde fuit.

Ecce dator tandem venit, rem narrat eandem,

Fert captum furem corde carere suem.

Approbat illud herus, super hoc nec credere verum,

Paret et ipse ioco conveniente loco.

Qui monitus spernit iustos, sibi premia perdit;

Ne simus tales sus monet aure carens.

De sue et rustico titulus in M 2 sint Hervieux 4 preest pro praeest hic que M sub est V 5 adeorum V

6 intentum Hervieux 8 set pro sed verus M V: correxi 13 iustas M V: correxit Hervieux

XXXI haec fabula deest

XXXII Rusticus ob faciem luteum dimiserat axem,
Quem miserum tedet et piger ante sedet.
Dum sic tederet, dum sic piger ante sederet,
Invocat ille deos non ratione meos.
Dum super his heret optans ut plaustra moveret,
Hercule fit tutum quod vetat ire lutum.
'Tu, miserande, iaces precibus nec numina places;
Ne labor in vanum sit piger Adde manum.'
Viribus admixtes operam dat casibus istis;
Rusticus amotas fecit abire rotas.
Si proprias curas deses non demere curas,
Tunc alias debes spernere factus habes.

De rustice et plaustro titulus in M 1 ad faciem M obfaciem V 2 tedet pro taedet 4 racione M V 5 hiis M V 8 invanum M V 12 ebes M

XXXIII Aurea lege nova referam nunc anseris ova;
Si livore vacet res renovata placet.
Res miranda satis metris referenda probatis,
Quod sic anser ovat et sua sura novat.
Omni luce novum domino cum redderet ovum,
Pauperiem iugulat, divitias cumulat.
Rusticus occidit dum germen amabile vidit,
Et cupidus sperat quod simul omne ferat.
Ut iecur hec scidit et inania viscera vidit,
Penituit, doluit quod scelus hoc voluit.
Tunc lacrimas fundit et pugnis pectora tundit;
Flet , dolet, atque gemit quem sua culpa premit.
Cum lacrimis manat nec sic sua vulnera sanat;
Et fors deridet cum nocitura videt.
Cum querulus plorat lacrimis et pectora rorat,
Munus preclarum est gemuisse parum.
Sic prefestinam debet sentire ruinam,
Qui non sat credit quod Deus ante dedit.

De rustico et aneta titulus in M 4 et sic M 9 in ania V 15 plorat om. V plorat et M 16 preclarum pro praeclarum 17 prevestinam V 18 declit V: det M: correxit Hervieux tacite

XXXIV Fabula, formicam, mea scribe laboris amicam;
Inde cicada canet que male pigra manet.
Hec sapiens servat que tempore messis acervat;
Hec nimis insanit quando per arva canit.
Texit hiems dura glacie nive proxima rura;
Ecce pruina iacet, ecce cicada tacet.
Temporis algore fruitur formica labore.
Manducat, potat; cuncta cicada notat.
Cum dispensat ea que legit amica chorea,
Gaudet, letatur, ceu dape quisque datur.
Ecce cicada macra rogat hanc per singula sacra,
Vt micam panis det quo satietur inanis.
'Garrula, cum nescis quid agas in tempore messis
Cesset ab ore sonus, disce laboris onus.'
Non metuens rorem formice disce laborem,
Et meminisse sui sit tibi cura tui.

2 cycada V 3 Hec] nec Hervieux fortasse typographi errore quem V acerbat M 5 hyems M V 6per ruina M cycada V 8 manducat et M 8 cycada V 9 corea M 10 lecatur M letatur pro laetatur 11 cycada V 12 quod M sacietur M V 14 abore V honus V 15 metuens Hervieux fortasse typographi errore 16 volo in margine V emendatio verbi tibi

XXXV Carminibus meta sit nostris simia feta,
Et geminos dicat quos eadem nutriat.
Hunc amat et curat, super hunc dilectio durat;
Hunc genitrix macerat, verberat, et lacerat.
Pectore portatur carus res siqua minatur;
Heret at inlepidus in scapulis trepidus.
Dum sic portatur mater fugiendo gravatur;
Carum solamen vix sinit illa tamen.
Qui post herebat genitrix invita ferebat,
Et licet invita hunc rapiebat ita.
Alter fit munus carum dum perditur unus,
Et successit ei qui nequit inde vehi.
Fabula signavit plus equo siquis amavit,
Transit amor leviter vita manet breviter.

De simea et eius filiis titulus in M 1 symia M V 2 ditat 3 amat om. M dura M 5 res ipsa sigua V 6 illepidus M inscapulis V 9 que M herebat] gerebat M herebat pro haerebat 13 equo pro aequo

XXXVI Iis renovata bubus recitabitur ecce duobus;
Vnus erat iuvenis, altera forma senis.
Vnus habet pratum, fessus trahit alter aratrum;
Cornibus hic acer, iste trahendo macer.

Intulit hec verba vetulo lascivus in herba;
'Dum formosus ego florida terga gero,
Tu stimulo pressus sub duro pondere fessus,
Siccatis venis contrahis ora genis.'
Hec dum verba daret, venit qui fune ligaret,
Deficiente prece iam superante nece.
Bos id ut novit, lingue sic murmura movit,
Improperatque sibi quid remaneret ibi.
'Ecce sinis prata, mea me comitantur aratra;
Vivit adhuc vetulus, mortuus est vitulus,
Quid faciat nescit qui vana laude tumescit;
Transit vita brevis atque inventa levis.

De bove et vitulo titulus in M 1 bobus M 5 vitulus M inherba V 6 flori^a] pingua M vel pingua in margine emendatio verbi florida V 8 vel senis emendatio verbi genis V 11 hec ut] cum hec M: id Oldfather agnovit M V: correxit Hervieux lingue pro linguae 12 Improperat que M quod Hervieux 13 mea me] mea que M 14 aduc M

XXXVII

De cane metra cano metro sat et ordine plano;
Cura sit ista mei quod leo dicit ei.
Huic minuit pectus macies et longa senectus,
Nec velut ante fremit; debilitate tremit.
Sic manet iste macer, canis autem pinguis et acer;

Nam caro ius panis sunt alimenta canis.
'Me domini mensa satiat per fercula densa;
Mando, poto, iocor, nullius ore vocor.
Non reputes penam, si collo porto catenam;
Extat honoris onus quod notat iste sonus.
Si collo similem velles portare catenam,
Posses pinguari sub ratione pari.'
His leo subiunxit, 'tua me sententia punxit;
Ne liber queram quod tua vincla feram.'

De quodam Cane et leone titulus in M 2 quid M 4 velud M V
7 faciat M: saciat V; correxi 9 penam pro poenam
cathenam M V 10 honus V ille M 11 velis M cathenam M V
12 racione M V 13 Hiis M V sub iunxit V sentencia M
14 vincula M Non bene pro toto libertas venditur auro versus
quintus decimus in M

XXXVIII A dulci stagno proiectus in equore magno,
Piscis tum rabat, aspera verba dabat.
Pressus mole gravi, 'quid nescio desideravi;
Istius unda sali fert genus omne mali.'
Murmur in hac voce solvit despectio Phoce,
Indignando sibi quod loqueretur ibi.
'Tu nova preda maris undis despectus amaris;
Nescis quid faris vilis ut alga maris.'

Pisciculus, verbis hunc conviciando superbis,
Eris maioris se facit esse foris.
Hanc speciem belli dirimet tunc cura macelli,
'Me tunc dives emet, te miser axe premet.
Sum pretio carus; pauper sapit hec et avarus.
Quand' sub axe iaces vix in emendo places.'

1 inequore V equore pro aequore 3 desperavi M
4 omne genus M 5 inhac V soluit M V Phoce] foce M om. V:
Phoce Hervieux Phoce pro Phocae 6 om. M 7 Te V
preda pro praeda 11 dirimettunc M 12 tunc] cum M
13 precio M V

XXXIX Attritus miles annos reputando seniles,
Quelibet absque ioco destinet arma foco.
Larcea, cassis, equus, clipeus, pugnantibus equus,
Et quicquid ledit huic alimenta dedit.
Vt lituus novit, dominus quod talia vovit,
Ne quis eum cogat supplice voce rogat.
'Nil ego peccavi cum vos sine voce vocavi.
Si placet inquiri vox erat ille viri,
Que cum clamabat, animos ad bella parabat,
Hostes turbabat, et retro terga dabat.
'Cur causas nectis? cur te per inania flectis?
Si verum queras causa cruoris eras.

Tu satis egisti cum belli preco fuisti,
Si queris meritum, dat focus interitum.
Talia verba sine: flamme debende ruine,
Nolis sive velis, iam cibua ignis eris.'
Supplicio digna monstratur lingua maligna,
Que multum peccat quando loquendo necat.

2 desinat M 3 equs V equs V 4 quidquid M ledit pro laedit 8 illa M 9 parabat] vocabat 13 egistis V egisti iam Hervieux bello M preco pro praeco 15 flammbe (l. deleto) flamme pro flammae ruine pro ruinae 17 In M fabula XL incipit hoc verso cum titulo De quodam pardo Suplicio M

XL Ad mea non tardus veniat iam carmina pardus,
Distinctus maculis non timidus iaculis,
Hoc mea musa sones. Desprexerat ille leones,
Ursos, pantheras, silvertresque feras.
Dum se sic effert, dum se sic corpore prefert,
Despicit omne genus quod tenet omne nemus.
Vulpus dum cernit varia quod pelle superbit,
'Corripis et notas,' risit, 'abunde notas.
Tali pictura tua sit variata figura;
Ast ego consilio pulchrius eniteo.'
Fabula concordat quem munus mentis adornat;

Plus placet in caro quam speciosa caro.

1 venit M 4 silvestresque] et nemorum que M 5 alterum sic om. V 8 corripit M habendo M: habunde V: correxit Hervieux 12 incaro V speciosa] preciosa M

XLI Imber dum crescit gravis et de nubibus exit,

Tunc nova testa sapit quod sata cuncta rapit.

Qui cum stagnaret terras, iter atque negaret,

De pretio vili testa sedebat humi.

Istud molle lutum flamme non flamine tutum,

Ventis expositum stat male conpositum.

'Qui me formavit forma deforme rotavit;

Nec fallendo nego amphora dicor ego.'

Imber ait, 'Tollam sine nomine sustulit ollam;

Nec patiendo feram quin minuendo teram.'

Plus cito quam dixit iam dudum testa fatiscit;

Moninis in proprium traxit id obproprium.

De ymbre et olla titulus in M 1 denubibus M 4 precio M V 5 flamme pro flammae 8 dicor amphora M 9 ollam] illam M 10 paciendo M V 12 improperium M trahit illud obrobrium M

XLII Ambiguum fedus lupus hic disponat et hedus,

Hic fugiens velox, iste sequendo ferox.

Per viridum stultum lupus ut videt ire petulcum,

'Ex facili predam hanc', sibi dixit,'edam.'
Hunc quater accivit, quater eius nomen adivit
Aura tam leni, 'Absque timore veni.
Ecce vides cytisim, flores, et gramen opacum;
Ista placent hedis tuque libenter edis.
Hic et habes lectum speciosо gramine tectum;
Hic cibus est et aqua; cuilibet ipse vaca.'
Hedus ad ista, 'Brevi tecto non esse suevi,
Nec locus est tutus quem probat arte lupus.'
Hoc citius dicto pavidus discessit ab isto;
Hinc et in urbe stetit quam fugiendo petit.
Leniter affatur lupus hunc set corde minatur .
'Exi, sperne moras, vivere disce foras.
Victima mactatur que te nunc viva moratur.
Iam morieris ibi pena propinqua tibi.'
'Duco velut rorem diffundere sponte cruorem;
Quam rabies ori sim tua malo mori.'

EXPLICIT NOVUS AVIANUS

De quodam lupo et edo titulus in M 1 Ambignum Hervieux typographi errore fedus bis V hedus] edus M hedus pro haedus 3 viridem M pecultum V 5 nomen eius M 6 levi V 7 cythisim V Ecce veni athersum flores et gramen opacum M 8 hedis] edis M tu que M 11 edus M adista V 14 inurbe V 15 set pro sed 17 que pro quae 18 pena pro paena 19 Tuto legit falsum Hervieux et correxit ad Subdo. velud M Et sic est finis cuius Aviani Novii M

COMMENTARY .

The first page of the photographic reproduction of the Novus Avianus in the Munich MS. 14703 was improperly washed when it was printed and had soon become so faded in spots, that on November 16, 1913, Dr. Oldfather made a copy of it before it became entirely illegible. Several times while reading the first fabula, I had to depend wholly upon Dr. Oldfather 's copy.

FABULA I

V. 9 - dum -Du Meril revised this to cum. Hervieux, judging from his note, would have us believe that he himself first thought of this emendation. The change is not necessary. Hermann Rönsch Itala und Vulgata, Marburg, 1875, cites on page 400 late Latin uses of dum in the classical sense of cum, introducing clauses that describe the circumstances accompanying or preceding the action of the main verb. He quotes , for example, from the Vulgate:

Mt. 25, 10: dum autem irent emere

Sap. 18, 14: dum medium silentium tenerent omnia et nox ...medium. See also Georg Thiele, Der Lateinische Äsop des Romulus, Heidelberg, 1910, p. 316, for "dum mit Konj. Imperf."

Some of the examples to which he calls attention are:

Fabel I, 1 - dum quaereret escam, invenit margaritam.

VII, 1 - dum cum alio gallo ... intenderet pugnam, requirit.

XI, r.v.6 - sanus dum foret lupus, rogavit grus petitorem reddi.

XVIII,3 - quaedum ...advenirent et... vellerent, videns dominus ....doiuit.

Hand, Tursellinus, page 31, 8 has a discussion upon the use of dum for cum.

FABULA II

V. 3 -The blank space between daret and si in V, and the interpolation in M of quod eam modo between daret and siqua indicate that the lacuma in the arche type occured between daret and si and not between qua and levaret as Du Méril's emendation would indicate. Moreover si qua levaret is a good metrical ending for a hexameter line. Further Du Méril's emendation si quae super alta levaret not only sounds foolish because the next verse ends super alta levat, but he must even change qua to quae. Dr. Oldfather suggests the placing of ad sidera between daret and si, using as his cue "dum quaerit sidera pennis" in Fab. Av. II, 9.

V. 4 - aquile - although the final e represents the dipthong ae, we have evidence from the leonine rhyme of the elegaics that it was pronounced as short e. For example we have:

III, 2 circumquaque .....aque

V, 8 vere ..... fere

VI, 1 vane... rane

IX, 10 vere...fere

FABULA III

V. 3 -relidit - Forcellini, Totius Latinitatis Lexicon, says under this word, "verbum transitio a re et laedo, mutata euphoniae gratia ae diphthongo in i longam." Forcellini, Lewis and Short, and Quicherat(Thesaurus poeticus linguae latinae) cite only late latin uses of this word.

V. 4 -male Mala in V -The quantity of the first a in mala is naturally long, the meter demards a short a. Is the reading male in M a correction by one who noticed this faulty quantity, in V, or does male represent the reading of the archetype? Hervieux retains mala.

FABULA IV

V. 11- qvitlit - obviously for vidit. This is a good proof not only of the ignorance of the scribe of V but also of his honesty in faithfully reproducing what he saw or thought he saw in the archetype, which had here probably quidir

V. 14 - Et - Du Méril emends this to Nec. Dr. Oldfather thinks that it would be better to keep et, understanding this verse to mean:
"And you (i.e. as Phoebus) may suffer (another, i.e. as Boreas) to use threats, if you have Jupiter as your judge (authority)."

FABULA V

V. 5 -coercet [cohercet in MSS.] - "forma coherceo saepissime legitur in libris MSS." -Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, Jambertz.
V. 7 - timescit - "verbum intransitiv. specie inchoativ a timeo; sed fere Eiusdem significationis" - Forcellini, op.cit. used in late and mediaeval Latin.

- bos merdando sic vadit versificando - evidently a mediaeval expression of disgust. Du Cange, Glossarium mediae et infimae latinitatis, defines merdare as equivalent to cacare. This was surely not written originally by the ignorant though honest scribe of V, but was a marginal note in the archetype.

FABULA VII

V. 5 - pro fraude - In V Hervieux reads profaude instead of profraude. On close examination of the MS. one can see that what seems to be only the upper horizontal stroke of the letter f, is in fact a horizontal bar to indicate the omission of the letter r. See, for comparison, the abbreviation of the word

fingitur in fabula XVII, where the distinction between the upper stroke of the f and the horizontal bar is clearer.

V. 8 - pretium [precium in MSS.] "Idem scribitur in pluribus MSS. antiquis etiam precium pro pretium.....quasi sit a procando, vel a prece." --Forcellini, op. cit., s.v.

V. 9 - videatur - Is this the reading of the archetype, preserved in M and omitted in V, or is it only a happy emendation of the scribe of M? cf. Fab. Av. VII, 17 - "decus ostentatur in aere." Some such work is necessary both for sense and meter. Hervieux supplies videatur, as he claims, **"hypothetiquement"**.

FABULA VIII

V. 3 - munitus - Hervieux accepts the reading of V minutus. But cf. Fab. Av. VIII,9 - "Et solum nulla munitum parte camelum."

V. 3 - It is true that minutus gives the required dactyl in the fifth foot of the hexameter, but the meaning is nonsense. Munitus introduced a bad metrical error, but a superficial survey of these Fabulae will convince one that the writer was not skilled in the classical usages of Latin quantity.

V. 4 - Iovi - Although the meaning of verses, 3 and 4 is clear, the use of the dative after quaero is very unusual. Changing Iovi to Iove would be better Latin but would break up the rhyme Iovi...novi. However, Hervieux, Les Fabulistes Latins, Paris 1894 p. 461 notes 5 vers non Leonins, 2 of which are in the

pentameter. cf., in the De Bello Alexandrino 49..."per causam liberalitatis speciosam plura largitori quaerebantur," for a similiar use of the dative in the best classical period.

V. 9 - "In the same way whoever desires what the law of right opposed, Is a 'sullen obeyer' as this one without his ear."

FABULA IX

V. 2 - The use of hic... hic and hic ... ille in the same verse seems to indicate that manet should replace the second vadit in V; the rhyme scheme, however, would then be spoiled. The reading hic manet, hic vadit may be justified on the assumption that hic.... hic are more indefinites, "the one".... the other," the stress being upon constrast between predicates. cf. Meader, C.L. The Latin pronouns Is, Hic, Iste, Ipse, N.Y. 1901, pp. 96 ff. Considered from a paleographical point of view, it is most likely that the second vadit is corrupt and not the first; that the archetype read Hic vadit, ille manet and ille manet dropped out through the repetition of Hic vadit.

V. 3 - fronde [fronte in MSS.] cf. Fab. Av. IX, 8 - "fronde pependit onus"

V. 5- sua throughout the fabulae of Novus Avianus, there are evidences that sua has lost much of its reflexive force. Here certainly , sua, means only"his" referring to the traveler.

V. 5 - revolvens, - Hervieux accepts the reading of the MSS. resolvens. Why?

V. 9 - nam - a weak form of enim - like the English resumptive "now": cf. Suet, **Divus Iulius**, 44, 1.

FABULA XI

V. 6 - precipitate - "adverb. A praecipitatus". - Forcellini, op. cit. , s. v.

FABULA XIII

V. 7 -circi , "circulus, consessus" - Du Cange, op. cit., s.v.

FABULA XIV

V. 1 - petiit [peciit in MES.] : cf. Fab. Av. XIV,1 -"Juppiter in toto quondam quaesiveret orbe."

- deorum - Hervieux retains the V reading duorum, but deorum makes a better meaning . Deus ipse deorum could be translated "The God of Gods himself." The same idea is set in Fab. VIII-V. 5: "deus omnibus unus."

V. 12 -uppupa There seems to be no authority for this spelling, but I have retained it, because the meter demands that the first syllable of the word should be long.

FABULA XVI

V. 8 -se - certainly not reflexive but refers to the "harundo."

V. 12 -velut - the fact that M reads sicut, (thus supporting velut of V) makes Herveiux's reading of vehit seem quite improbable. Besides vehit is nonsense; certainly a typographical error.

FABULA XVII

V. 1 - super arte fidelis - for a similiar figure of speech cf. below XX, 7 - "super arte peritus."

FABULA XXIII

V. 9 - The fact that M does not contain this verse may be due to homoiographon, and not necessarily to a difference in the genealogy of the MSS. Both verses 9 and 10 begin "Hic cupit hanc ut emat."...

FABULA XXIV

V.1 - sub utroque - " under the figure of, " "behind the mask of"

V. 2 - Prestet - M reads prestent which is clearly an emendation of the prestet in V by the scribe of M, or of an ancestor of M. It seems quite natural for a careless writer to put the verb in the singular because of the fact that the vir, the leo, and nos are after all only one idea, i.e. they are the subject matter. Hervieux accepts prestent, but it seems to me that the reading of V should be retained, especially since the writer uses the same construction in XXX-2.

FABULA XXV

V. 1 - dissimulando- The ablative of the gerund appears here as a substitute for the present participle.

V. 2 - amnis - usually means a body of water which is in motion,

The Thesaurus Linguae Latinae shows that it is invariably used for moving liquid; several instances are cited where amnis refers to the sea, but the quietness of the sea cannot be compared with that of water in a well. Even Du Cange cites no examples of amnis meaning still water.

V. 12 - abbreviando [abreviando in MSS.] The emendation to abbreviando seems necessary both in light of the accepted origin and of its spelling in other passages. Edmund Hauler, Archiv für Lat. Lex. 1885, S. 450, points out that it was composed of ad + brevio. The word soon changed into the form abbrevio but no instance of abrevio is recorded. cf. the Italian abbreviare. The French Abréger shows, on the other hand, that the form abrevio did develope in vulgar Latin. Hervieux retains abreviando. Why?

FABULA XXVI

V. 15 -The lacuna between promit and non in V requires only the long syllable tis, supplied by M, to complete the metrical scheme of the hexameter verse. The size of the lacuna, however, seems to indicate a lack of more letters. The archetype of V was probably illegible here.

FABULA XXVII

V. 4- tenendo - the ablative of the gerund is here used as a present participle.

V. 6 - nequit [nequid in MSS.] Hervieux's emendation seems necessary for the sense for the meaning "there was nothing at all in it" is contrary to the facts.

FABULA XXX

V. 2-sit The author uses the same construction in XXIV, 2 where, according to V, he says, "Prestet materiem, dando metris seriem."

V. 3 - hic.... hic - hic - hic have here acquired a correlative use, very similiar to hic - ille. According to Meader the correlation hic - hic is an example of the weakening of hic to an indefinite pronoun, the contrast in the correlation being expressed by gesture or by the predicate affirmed of their antecedents. The pronoun , however, still retains most of its old force, for each time that it is considered, it becomes "this...." The correlation hic -- alter in this same verse as a veriation for hic - hic shows that the demonstrative attribute of hic is still very strong. cf. Meader, C.L . op. cit., p. 96 ff.

FABULA XXXIII

Title - aneta this is no doubt a vulgar Latin word for duck. Du Cange , op. cit. s .v. is the only lexicographer that cites the word and he defines it as "avis quaedam aquatica" cf. the Italian Anatra, anitra and anetra; and the French anete.

The word is probably connected with the Old German Anut and the modern German Ente. The classical Latin form of the word is Anas.

V. 17 - V reads prevestinam but since this is unintelligible, I have accepted the reading of M, which, however, looks very much like an attempted emendation.

V. 18 - dedit - V reads, declit, which is another sign of the ignorance and the unwavering honesty of the scribe.

FABULA XXXVI

V. 6- vel pinguia- is there any connection between this gloss and "vitulus pinguis" in Apologi Aviani XXXVI?

V. 8- genis- the gloss on V suggests that this word be changed to senis. cf. Fab. Av. I, 10 ... "trahis ora genis"

V. 11 - id - it seems less likely that agnovit should be corrupt than that one of the preceding words should have been changed in transmission. The simpliest emendation is to change haec to id. Haec of course makes better sense than id; but this very fact may have caused some scribe to substitute haec for id.

V. 12 - sibi - here the pronoun has lost its reflexive force is means simply "him", referring to the young bullock.

FABULA XXXVII

M has fifteen verses in this fabula, the last verse being:

Non bene pro toto libertas venditur auro

The second half of this distich has been found in Riley's

H.T., A Dictionary of Latin and Greek quotations, London 1914, p. 274:

Hoc caeleste bonum praeterit orbis opes.

Unfortunately, Riley does not state whence he got this distich nor have I been able to locate it in the writings of any author. It seems to be the work of a late literary period.

FABULA XXXVIII

V. 5 - Phoce - The suggested emendation of Hervieux is undoubtedly correct. Ellis, The Fables of Avianus, Oxford, 1887, quotes the following titles to Fab. Av. XXXVIII, found in MSS.:

De Pisce et Phoca (Foca O) A O R

De Pisce et Focis C

FABULA XL

V. 3 - silvestresque Hervieux calls attention to the fact that this word violates the metrical requirements of the second tripody of the pentameter, but I would hesitate to say that silvestresque is an interpolation. In view of his other metrical peculiarities, it would be doing no injustice to say that this reading is due to the author himself. Moreover the reading of M, et nemorum que is even worse.

FABULA XLII

V. 3 - viridum - from the adjective viridus -a-um cf. Forcellini, op. cit. s. "viridus -a-um. Adiect origine et significatione idem ac viridus."

V. 3 - petulcum - Hervieux accepts pecultum the reading of V, but I am unable to understand the verse with such a reading. Due to the similiarity of the two letters c and t at the time V was copied, it seems easy for a scribe to confuse them and interchange them.

V. 19 -Duco- Hervieux's emendation Subdo seems particularity foolish in view of the fact that M reads duco and that he himself misread V. The initial capital T is utterly unlike all the other capital T's; even Hervieux in two previous instances read this character as D: VII,7 Dum and XVII,8 Dum. Chassant, A Dictionnaire des Abreviations Latines et Francaises, Paris 1872 and Cappelli, A., Dizionario di Abreviature Latine ed Italiane, Milano, 1899 both recognize the character as a possible form of capital D.

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